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Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Third Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2007, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a general discussion on the sub-item jointly with sub-items 70 (c) and (e) at its 22nd to 33rd meetings, from 24 to 26 and from 29 to 31 October 2007, and took action on sub-item (b) at its 39th, 43rd to 46th, 48th, 49th and 51st to 54th meetings, on 8, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 27 and 28 November 2007. An account of the Committee's consideration is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/62/SR.22-33, 39, 43-46, 48, 49 and 51-54).

3. For the documents before the Committee under this sub-item, see A/62/439.

4. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 October, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights addressed the Committee and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Gabon, the Sudan, Switzerland, France, China, India, Indonesia, Benin, Iraq, Nepal, Cuba, Egypt, Canada, Cameroon, Colombia, Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco (see A/C.3/62/SR.22).

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* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in seven parts, under the symbol A/62/439 and Add.1-6.

5. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs made a statement and responded to a question from the representative of Cuba (see A/C.3/62/SR.22).

6. Also at the 22nd meeting, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and by the Director of the New York Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (see A/C.3/62/SR.22).

7. At the 24th meeting, on 25 October, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Brazil, Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Cuba, Indonesia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, China and South Africa (see A/C.3/62/SR.24).

8. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Cuba, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, South Africa, Switzerland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Indonesia, China, Norway, Paraguay and Peru and the observer for Palestine (see A/C.3/62/SR.24).

9. Also at the 24th meeting, the independent expert on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Kenya, Cuba and Indonesia (see A/C.3/62/SR.24).

10. At the 25th meeting, on 25 October, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Finland, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the United States of America (see A/C.3/62/SR.25).

11. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Mexico, Costa Rica, the Sudan, the Russian Federation, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Fiji, Uruguay, the United States of America, Algeria, Switzerland and Indonesia (see A/C.3/62/SR.25).

12. Also at its 25th meeting, the Committee heard an oral report by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, who also engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Turkey, Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Canada, Mexico, Nigeria, Algeria, Indonesia and the Netherlands (see A/C.3/62/SR.25).

13. At the 26th meeting, on 26 October, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue

with the representatives of the Philippines, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the United States of America, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, China, Singapore and Kenya (see A/C.3/62/SR.26).

14. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Canada, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the United States of America, Indonesia, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Egypt and Chile, and the observer for the Holy See (see A/C.3/62/SR.26).

15. Also at the 26th meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the United States of America, the Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Egypt, Nigeria and China (see A/C.3/62/SR.26).

16. At the 28th meeting, on 29 October, the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons made a presentation and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Azerbaijan, Switzerland, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Norway, Côte d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka, Georgia, Iraq, the Sudan and Uganda (see A/C.3/62/SR.28).

17. At the 29th meeting, on 29 October, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs made an introductory statement and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Myanmar, Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Gambia, Japan and the United States of America (see A/C.3/62/SR.29).

18. At the same meeting, the Director of the New York liaison office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights read out a statement on behalf of the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development (see A/C.3/62/SR.29).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.29 and amendments thereto contained in documents A/C.3/62/L.68 to L.81

19. At the 39th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Gabon, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino,

Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Moratorium on the use of the death penalty" (A/C.3/62/L.29). Subsequently, Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and South Africa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

20. At its 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee heard introductions of the following amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.29.

1. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.68

21. The representative of Egypt, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, the Comoros, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.68) to the draft resolution, by which the first preambular paragraph would be replaced by:

> "*Guided* by the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling, in particular, Article 2, paragraph 7, which clearly stipulates that nothing in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State".

2. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.69

22. The representative of Egypt, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, China, the Comoros, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.69) to the draft resolution. Subsequently, Saudi Arabia joined in sponsoring the amendment. According to the amendment, the following new operative paragraph would be inserted before operative paragraph 1:

> "1. *Affirms* the sovereign right of States to determine the legal measures and penalties which are appropriate in their societies, including the death penalty for the most serious crimes, in accordance with international law".

3. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.70

23. The representative of Singapore, on behalf of Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei

Darussalam, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.70) to the draft resolution. Subsequently, Mauritania joined in sponsoring the amendment. According to the amendment, the following new preambular paragraph would be inserted after the first preambular paragraph:

> **"*Reaffirming* that every Member State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State".**

4. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.71

24. The representative of Barbados, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Mauritania, Nauru, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.71) to the draft resolution, and the representative of Portugal made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.43). According to the amendment, the following new preambular paragraph would be inserted after the second preambular paragraph:

> **"*Recalling also* that article 6, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that in countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide".**

5. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.72

25. The representative of Barbados, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, China, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Mauritania, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.72) to the draft resolution, by which the following new preambular paragraph would be inserted before the third preambular paragraph:

> **"*Affirming* that the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty imposes an obligation only on States parties to the Protocol to take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty within their jurisdiction".**

6. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.73

26. The representative of Singapore, on behalf of Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.73) to the draft resolution, by which the third preambular paragraph would be replaced by:

> "*Recalling also* the resolutions on the question of the death penalty adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, the last being its resolution 2005/59, and the joint statements of disassociation, the last being contained in document E/CN.4/2005/G/40".

7. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.74

27. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda, on behalf also of the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, China, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.74) to the draft resolution, by which the following new preambular paragraph would be inserted after the fourth preambular paragraph:

> "*Acknowledging* that there is a great diversity of legal, social, economic and cultural conditions in the world, and that all rules are not suitable for application in all places and at all times".

8. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.75

28. The representative of Botswana, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, China, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.75) to the draft resolution, by which the following new preambular paragraph would be inserted before the fifth preambular paragraph:

> "*Recognizing* that many Member States maintain the death penalty in their statutes for the most serious crimes".

9. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.76

29. The representative of Botswana, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, China, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, the Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.76) to the draft resolution, by which:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph would be deleted;

(b) The following new preambular paragraph would be inserted after the existing sixth preambular paragraph:

> "*Recognizing* that some Member States are of the view that the maintenance of the death penalty provides a deterrent for the most serious crimes".

10. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.77

30. The representative of the Bahamas, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, China, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago and Yemen, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.77) to the draft resolution. Subsequently, Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the amendment. According to the amendment, the sixth preambular paragraph would be replaced by:

> "*Taking note* of the decisions taken by some Member States to voluntarily abolish the death penalty and by other Member States to apply a moratorium on executions".

11. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.78

31. The representative of Barbados, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.78) to the draft resolution, by which:

(a) In operative paragraph 2, the words "*Calls upon*" would be replaced by the word "*Encourages*";

(b) In operative paragraph 2 (a), the word "Respect" would be replaced by the words "Take into account".

12. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.79

32. The representative of Barbados, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment

(A/C.3/62/L.79) to the draft resolution, by which operative paragraph 2 (b) would be replaced by:

> "(b) Make available to the public information with regard to the imposition of the death penalty".

13. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.80

33. The representative of Barbados, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.80) to the draft resolution, by which operative paragraph 2 (c) would be replaced by:

> "(c) Ensure that the death penalty can be carried out only pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court".

14. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.81

34. The representative of Barbados, on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, the Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga and Trinidad and Tobago, introduced an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.81) to the draft resolution. Subsequently, Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the amendment. According to the amendment, operative paragraph 2 (d) would be replaced by:

> "(d) Restrict the crimes for which the death penalty may be imposed to only the most serious ones in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence".

Action on amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.29 contained in documents A/C.3/62/L.68 to L.81

35. At the 43rd meeting, on 14 November, following the introduction of the amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.29, statements were made by the representatives of the Philippines, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf also of the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago), Jamaica, the Bahamas, Egypt, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic (see A/C.3/62/SR.43).

1. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.68

36. At the 43rd meeting, on 14 November, statements were made by the representatives of Botswana, Singapore and Egypt (see A/C.3/62/SR.43).

37. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee rejected the proposed amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.68 by a recorded vote of 82 to 73, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Korea, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia.

38. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Guatemala, Gabon, the Philippines and the Russian Federation. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Singapore, Egypt, El Salvador and Botswana (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

2. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.69

39. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, following a statement by the representative of Egypt (see A/C.3/62/SR.44), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.69 by a recorded vote of 83 to 68, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

40. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China, Italy and Paraguay. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

3. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.70

41. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, following a statement by the representative of Singapore (see A/C.3/62/SR.44), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.70 by a recorded vote of 83 to 72, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Cambodia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

42. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Timor-Leste, Switzerland and Albania. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Singapore and Egypt (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

4. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.71

43. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, following a statement by the representative of Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.44), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.71 by a recorded vote of 82 to 68, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nauru, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, Bhutan, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.

44. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Botswana, Armenia, Brazil, New Zealand and Angola. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

5. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.72

45. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, following a statement by the representative of Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.44), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.72 by a recorded vote of 82 to 65, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nauru, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, Bhutan, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.

46. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France and Croatia. After the vote, the representative of Barbados made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

6. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.73

47. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, following a statement by the representative of Singapore (see A/C.3/62/SR.44), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.73 by a recorded vote of 82 to 67, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-

Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bhutan, Cambodia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Zambia.

48. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Belgium. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt and Singapore (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

7. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.74

49. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, following a statement by the representative of Antigua and Barbuda (see A/C.3/62/SR.44), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.74 by a recorded vote of 83 to 71, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Cambodia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Zambia.

50. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Ireland, Timor-Leste and Montenegro. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Singapore, Antigua and Barbuda and the Islamic Republic of Iran (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

8. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.75

51. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, following a statement by the representative of Botswana (see A/C.3/62/SR.44), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.75 by a recorded vote of 83 to 72, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bhutan, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Zambia.

52. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Uruguay, New Zealand and Germany. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Botswana and the Islamic Republic of Iran (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

9. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.76

53. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, following a statement by the representative of Botswana (see A/C.3/62/SR.44), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.76 by a recorded vote of 83 to 67, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bhutan, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Zambia.

54. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Finland, Liechtenstein and Serbia. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Botswana and Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

10. Amendment contained in A/C.3/62/L.77

55. At the 44th meeting, on 14 November, following a statement by the representative of the Bahamas (see A/C.3/62/SR.44), the Committee rejected the

amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.77 by a recorded vote of 81 to 70, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bhutan, Cambodia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Zambia.

56. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Gabon and Denmark. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Bahamas, Barbados and Botswana (see A/C.3/62/SR.44).

11. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.78

57. At the 45th meeting, on 15 November, following a statement by the representative of Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.45), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.78 by a recorded vote of 78 to 66, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

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[1] The delegation of the Czech Republic subsequently stated that it had intended to vote against the amendment.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bhutan, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, United States of America, Zambia.

58. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Chile and Austria. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Czech Republic, Barbados and Egypt (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

12. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.79

59. At the 45th meeting, on 15 November, following a statement by the representative of Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.45), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.79 by a recorded vote of 82 to 59, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Nauru, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and

Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bhutan, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Zambia.

60. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, the Philippines and Brazil. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Botswana and Egypt (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

13. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.80

61. At the 45th meeting, on 15 November, following a statement by the representative of Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.45), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.80 by a recorded vote of 83 to 68, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bhutan, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Turkmenistan, Zambia.

62. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Philippines. After the vote, the representative of Egypt made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

14. Amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.81

63. At the 45th meeting, on 15 November, following a statement by the representative of Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.45), the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.81 by a recorded vote of 86 to 67, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bhutan, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Zambia.

64. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Gabon, the Philippines and France. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Botswana and Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

15. Oral amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.29

65. At the 45th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Malaysia proposed an oral amendment to operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.29 by which the words "at its sixty-third session under the same agenda item" would be replaced by the words "at its sixty-seventh session".

66. Following a statement by the representative of Latvia (see A/C.3/62/SR.45), the Committee rejected the amendment proposed by the representative of Malaysia by a recorded vote of 84 to 68, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg,[2] Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein,

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[2] The delegation of Luxembourg subsequently stated that it had intended to vote against the amendment.

Lithuania, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bhutan, Cambodia, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Togo, Zambia.

67. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Singapore, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Barbados, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Swaziland, Belarus, Mexico, Latvia, the Philippines, Mauritania, Egypt, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Botswana, Gabon, Kuwait, France, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Albania. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico and Singapore. Statements were made by the representatives of Luxembourg and New Zealand regarding their votes (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

68. Also at the 45th meeting, the representative of Egypt (also on behalf of Bahrain, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan) proposed the following three oral amendments to the draft resolution:

(a) The following new operative paragraphs would be inserted after operative paragraph 3:

(i) "*Urges* Member States to take all necessary measures to protect the lives of unborn children";

(ii) "*Reaffirms* that every human being has the inherent right to life, and stresses in this regard that abortion should be admissible only in necessary cases, in particular where the life of the mother and/or the child is at serious risk";

(b) The title of the draft resolution would be changed to "Right to life".

69. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, the Philippines, New Zealand, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Liechtenstein and the observer for the Holy See (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

70. Also at the 45th meeting, the Committee rejected the amendment proposed by the representative of Egypt in paragraph 68 (a) (i) above by a recorded vote of 83 to 28, with 47 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Uganda, United

Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam, Zambia.

71. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, San Marino, the United States of America, Costa Rica, Slovenia, El Salvador, Gabon, Monaco, Guatemala, Pakistan, Honduras, Haiti, the Syrian Arab Republic, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Panama. After the vote, the representative of Egypt made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

72. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected the amendment proposed by the representative of Egypt in paragraph 68 (a) (ii) above by a recorded vote of 84 to 26, with 46 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nauru, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zambia.

73. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Spain, Costa Rica, San Marino, Qatar, El Salvador and Colombia. After the vote, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

74. Also at the 45th meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (see A/C.3/62/SR.45), the representative of Egypt withdrew the proposed amendment in paragraph 68 (b) above.

75. Statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Singapore, the Philippines, Barbados, Egypt, Saint Lucia, Luxembourg, Kuwait and New Zealand (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

76. At the same meeting, the representatives of Singapore and Barbados requested separate votes on parts of the draft resolution.

77. The representative of the Philippines moved to oppose separate votes on the draft resolution.

78. Statements in favour of the motion were made by the representatives of Mexico and New Zealand and statements against the motion were made by the representatives of Egypt and Barbados (see A/C.3/62/SR.45).

79. The motion was carried by a recorded vote of 86 to 62, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Against:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Bhutan, Cambodia, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United States of America, Zambia.

Action on draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.29

80. At its 46th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee considered draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.29.

81. Statements were made by the representatives of Botswana, Italy, the Sudan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Colombia, the Bahamas, Mauritania and Gabon (see A/C.3/62/SR.46).

82. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 99 to 52, with 33 abstentions (see para. 173, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and

Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Against:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States of America, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Belarus, Bhutan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Nauru, Niger, Palau, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Swaziland. Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia.

83. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Malaysia, Singapore, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Barbados, Lebanon, Nepal and Thailand. After the resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of India, Saint Lucia, Cameroon, Qatar, Japan, Viet Nam, the United States of America, China, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Syrian Arab Republic, Bhutan, Jamaica, Egypt, Bangladesh, Antigua and Barbuda, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Botswana, Benin, Singapore, Myanmar and Rwanda (see A/C.3/62/SR.46).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.3/62/L.30 and Rev.1

84. At the 46th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization" (A/C.3/62/L.30). Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey and the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 60/162 of 16 December 2005,

"*Reaffirming* that United Nations electoral assistance and support for the promotion of democratization are provided only at the specific request of the Member State concerned,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that increasing numbers of Member States are using elections as a peaceful means of discerning the will of the people, which builds confidence in representational governance and contributes to greater national peace and stability,

"*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on 10 December 1948, in particular the principle that the will of the people, as expressed through periodic and genuine elections, shall be the basis of government authority, as well as the right freely to choose representatives through periodic and genuine elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

"*Recognizing* the need for strengthening democratic processes, electoral institutions and national capacity-building, including the capacity to administer fair elections, promote women's participation, increase citizen participation and provide civic education, in requesting countries in order to consolidate and regularize the achievements of previous elections and support subsequent elections,

"*Welcoming* the support provided by States to the electoral assistance activities of the United Nations, inter alia, through the provision of electoral experts, including electoral commission staff, and observers, as well as through contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation,

"*Welcoming also* the contributions made by international and regional organizations and also by non-governmental organizations to enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Commends* the electoral assistance provided upon request to Member States by the United Nations, and requests that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the evolving needs of requesting countries to develop, improve and refine their electoral institutions and processes, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility of organizing free and fair elections lies with Governments;

"3. *Requests* the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in its role as coordinator of United Nations electoral assistance, to continue to inform Member States regularly about the requests received and the nature of any assistance provided;

"4. *Requests* that the United Nations continue its efforts to ensure, before undertaking to provide electoral assistance to a requesting State, that there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, including the provision of long-term technical cooperation, that conditions exist to allow a free and fair election and that the results of the mission will be reported comprehensively and consistently;

"5. *Recommends* that, throughout the time span of the entire electoral process, including before and after elections, as appropriate, based on needs assessment missions, the United Nations continue to provide technical advice and other assistance to requesting States and electoral institutions in order to help to strengthen their democratic processes;

"6. *Notes with appreciation* additional efforts being made to enhance cooperation with other international, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate more comprehensive and needs-specific responses to requests for electoral assistance, and encourages those organizations to share knowledge and experience in order to promote best practices in the assistance they provide and in their reporting on electoral processes, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations that have provided observers or technical experts in support of United Nations electoral assistance efforts;

"7. *Recalls* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation, and calls upon Member States to consider contributing to the Fund;

"8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, through the Electoral Assistance Division, to continue responding to the evolving nature of requests for assistance and the growing need for specific types of medium-term expert assistance aimed at supporting and strengthening the existing capacity of the requesting Government, in particular by enhancing the capacity of national electoral institutions;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources to allow it to carry out its mandate, and to continue to ensure that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is able to respond, within its mandate and in close coordination with the Division, to the numerous and increasingly complex and comprehensive requests from Member States for advisory services;

"10. *Notes with satisfaction* the comprehensive coordination between the Electoral Assistance Division and the United Nations Development Programme, and encourages further engagement of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in this context;

"11. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to continue its governance assistance programmes in cooperation with other relevant organizations, in particular those that strengthen democratic institutions and linkages between civil society and Governments;

"12. *Reiterates* the importance of reinforced coordination within and outside the United Nations system in this regard;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, and on his efforts to enhance support by the Organization for the democratization process in Member States."

85. At the 51st meeting, on 21 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization" (A/C.3/62/L.30/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.30 and Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania. Subsequently, Andorra, Armenia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Sierra Leone and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

86. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba requested a vote on the fifth preambular paragraph.

87. The fifth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 142 to none, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago,[3] Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

88. Also at the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Egypt, the United States of America, Cameroon and the Sudan (see A/C.3/62/SR.51), the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.30/Rev.1, as a whole, by a recorded vote of 173 to none, with 2 abstentions (see paragraph 173, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen.

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[3] The delegation of Trinidad and Tobago subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Syrian Arab Republic, Zambia.[4]

89. At its 52nd meeting, on 21 November, the Committee heard statements after the vote by the representatives of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the United States of America.

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.31

90. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights" (A/C.3/61/L.31). Subsequently, Afghanistan, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ecuador, Suriname, Tunisia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

91. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

92. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.31 by a recorded vote of 112 to 52, with 3 abstentions (see paragraph 173, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:[5]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal,

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[4] The delegation of Zambia subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

[5] The delegation of Gabon subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Brazil, Chile, Singapore.

93. Before the vote, the representative of Belarus made a statement; after the vote, the representative of Portugal made a statement (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and associated countries) (see A/C.3/62/SR.48).

D. Draft resolutions A/C.3/62/L.33 and Rev.1 and amendment contained in document A/C.3/62/L.88

94. At the 39th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Nigeria, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" (A/C.3/62/L.33). Subsequently, Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 53/144 of 9 December 1998, by which it adopted by consensus the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms annexed to that resolution, and reiterating the importance of the Declaration and its wide dissemination,

"*Recalling also* all previous resolutions on this subject, in particular its resolution 60/161 of 16 December 2005 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/67 of 20 April 2005,

"*Bearing in mind* the decision by the Human Rights Council, in its resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, to renew the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders until the date on which it could be reviewed by the Council according to its annual programme of work,

"*Noting with deep concern* that persons and organizations engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms are facing threats, harassment and insecurity as a result of those activities, including through restrictions on freedom of association or expression or the right to peaceful assembly, or abuse of civil or criminal proceedings,

"*Gravely concerned* that, in some instances, national security and counter-terrorism legislation and other measures have been misused to target human rights defenders or have hindered their work and safety in a manner contrary to international law,

"*Gravely concerned also* by the considerable number of communications received by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders that, together with the reports submitted by some of the special procedure mechanisms, indicate the serious nature of the risks faced by human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, and by the fact that, in a number of countries in all regions of the world, impunity for threats, attacks and acts of intimidation against human rights defenders persists and that this has a negative impact on their work and safety,

"*Emphasizing* the important role that individuals, civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, groups and institutions, including independent national institutions, play in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including in combating impunity, promoting access to justice, information and public participation in decision-making and promoting, strengthening and preserving democracy, eliminating poverty and realizing the right to development,

"*Recognizing* the substantial role that human rights defenders can play in supporting efforts in strengthening peace and development, through dialogue, openness, participation and justice, including by monitoring, reporting on and contributing to the protection and promotion of human rights,

"*Recalling that*, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, certain rights are recognized as non-derogable in any circumstances and that any measures derogating from other provisions of the Covenant must be in accordance with that article in all cases, and underlining the exceptional and temporary nature of any such derogations, as stated in General Comment No. 29, on states of emergency, adopted by the Human Rights Committee on 24 July 2001, "*Welcoming* the significant work conducted by the Special Representative, and encouraging strengthened cooperation between the Special Representative and other special procedures of the Human Rights Council as well as other relevant United Nations bodies, offices, departments and specialized agencies and personnel, both at Headquarters and at the country level,

"*Welcoming also* regional initiatives for the promotion and protection of human rights and the cooperation between international and regional mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders, and encouraging further development in this regard,

"*Welcoming further* the steps taken by some States towards adopting national policies or legislation for the protection of human rights defenders,

"*Recalling* that the prime responsibility and duty with respect to promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms lie with the State, and reaffirming that national legislation consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and other international obligations of the State in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms is the juridical framework within which human rights defenders conduct their activities, and noting with deep concern that the activities of some non-State actors pose a major threat to the security of human rights defenders,

"*Emphasizing* the need for strong and effective measures for the protection of human rights defenders,

"1. *Calls upon* all States to promote and give full effect to the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, including by taking, as appropriate, practical steps to that end;

"2. *Welcomes* the reports of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders and her contribution to the effective promotion of the Declaration and the improvement of the protection of human rights defenders worldwide;

"3. *Condemns* all human rights violations committed against persons engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms around the world, and urges States to take all appropriate action, consistent with the Declaration and all other relevant human rights instruments, to eliminate such human rights violations;

"4. *Calls upon* all States to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, at both the local and the national levels, including in times of conflict and peacebuilding;

"5. *Also calls upon* all States to ensure, protect and respect the freedom of expression and of association and the right to peaceful assembly of human rights defenders and, where registration is required, to facilitate registration, including through the establishment of effective and transparent criteria and non-discriminatory, expeditious and inexpensive procedures in accordance with national legislation;

"6. *Urges* States to ensure that any measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security comply with their obligations under international law, in particular under international human rights law, and do not hinder the work and safety of human rights defenders;

"7. *Also urges* States to take appropriate measures to address the question of impunity for attacks, threats and acts of intimidation, including cases of gender-based violence, against human rights defenders and their relatives, including by ensuring that complaints from human rights defenders are promptly investigated and addressed in a transparent, independent and accountable manner;

"8. *Urges* all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Representative in the performance of her tasks and to provide all information as well as respond without undue delay to communications transmitted to them by the Special Representative;

"9. *Calls upon* States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Representative to visit their countries, and urges them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Representative with respect to the follow-up to and implementation of her recommendations;

"10. *Invites* States to translate the Declaration into national languages and to take measures to improve its dissemination;

"11. *Encourages* States to promote awareness and training in regard to the Declaration in order to enable officials, agencies, authorities and the judiciary to observe the provisions of the Declaration and thus to promote better understanding and respect for human rights defenders;

"12. *Encourages* relevant United Nations bodies, including at the country level, within their respective mandates and working in cooperation with States, to give due consideration to the Declaration and to the reports of the Special Representative, and requests in this context the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to draw the attention of all relevant United Nations bodies, including at the country level, to the reports of the Special Representative;

"13. *Requests* that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as other relevant United Nations bodies, offices, departments and specialized agencies consider ways in which they can assist States in strengthening the role and security of human rights defenders, including in conflict situations and peacebuilding;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Representative with human, material and financial resources in order to enable her to continue to carry out her mandate effectively, including through country visits;

"15. *Requests* all concerned United Nations agencies and organizations, within their mandates, to provide all possible assistance and support to the Special Representative in the implementation of her programme of activities;

"16. *Requests* the Special Representative to continue to report annually on her activities to the General Assembly and to the Human Rights Council in accordance with her mandate;

"17. *Decides* to consider the question at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled 'Human rights questions'."

95. At its 52nd meeting, on 21 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" (A/C.3/62/L.33/Rev.1), submitted by Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Belgium, Ecuador, El Salvador, Iraq, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

96. At the same meeting, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

97. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Norway orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Bearing in mind* the special procedures review process being undertaken by the Human Rights Council",

was replaced by:

"*Recalling further* Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2";

(b) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "in a number of countries in all regions of the world" were replaced by the words "in many countries";

(c) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "a number of countries in all regions of the world" were replaced by the words "in many countries";

(d) At the end of the eighth preambular paragraph, the following words were added: "and recalling that all of them have rights as well as responsibilities and duties within and towards the community";

(e) In operative paragraph 8, the words "in a timely manner" were inserted after the words "to provide all information".

98. Also at the 52nd meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Chile (see A/C.3/62/SR.52).

99. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it an amendment (A/C.3/62/L.88) to draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.33/Rev.1, submitted by the delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, by which, after the ninth preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph would be added, reading:

> "*Recalling* article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 18 of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which established that everyone has duties towards and within the community, in which alone the free and full development of his or her personality is possible".

100. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela withdrew the amendment.

101. Also at its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.33/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 173, draft resolution IV).

102. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Iran (Islamic Republic of) (see A/C.3/62/SR.52).

E. Draft resolutions A/C.3/62/L.34 and Rev.1

103. At the 39th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Austria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons" (A/C.3/62/L.34). Subsequently, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, the Congo, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Mexico, Peru, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Timor-Leste and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Deeply disturbed* by the alarmingly high numbers of internally displaced persons throughout the world, for reasons including armed conflict, violations of human rights and natural or human-made disasters, who receive inadequate protection and assistance, and conscious of the serious challenges that this is creating for the international community,
>
> "*Recalling* that, in conformity with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, internally displaced persons are defined as persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border,
>
> "*Recognizing* that natural disasters are a cause of displacement and that the consequences of hazards can be prevented and substantially mitigated by

integrating disaster risk reduction into national development policies and programmes,

"*Conscious* of the human rights and the humanitarian dimensions of the problem of internally displaced persons, including in long-term displacement situations, and the responsibilities of States and the international community to strengthen further their protection and assistance,

"*Emphasizing* that States have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction as well as to address the root causes of the displacement problem in appropriate cooperation with the international community,

"*Noting* the growing awareness of the international community of the issue of internally displaced persons worldwide and the urgency of addressing the root causes of their displacement and finding durable solutions, including voluntary return in safety and with dignity, or local integration,

"*Recalling* the relevant norms of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, and recognizing that the protection of internally displaced persons has been strengthened by identifying, reaffirming and consolidating specific standards for their protection, in particular through the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,

"*Welcoming* the increasing dissemination, promotion and application of the Guiding Principles when dealing with situations of internal displacement,

"*Emphasizing* the central role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator for the inter-agency coordination of protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, and welcoming continued initiatives taken in order to ensure better protection, assistance and development strategies for internally displaced persons, as well as better coordination of activities regarding them,

"*Taking note* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/46 of 19 April 2005, and recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, regarding the need to develop global strategies to address the problem of internal displacement,

"*Deploring* practices of forced displacement and their negative consequences for the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by large groups of populations, and recalling the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court that define the deportation or forcible transfer of population as a crime against humanity and the unlawful deportation or transfer of the civilian population, as well as ordering the displacement of the civilian population, as war crimes,

"*Welcoming* the cooperation established between the Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations as well as other international and regional organizations, and encouraging further strengthening of his collaboration in order to promote better protection, assistance and development strategies for internally displaced persons, "*Acknowledging with appreciation* the important and independent contribution of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian agencies in protecting and assisting internally displaced persons, in cooperation with relevant international bodies,

"*Recalling* its resolution 60/168 of 16 December 2005,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, and takes note of his conclusions and recommendations;

"2. *Commends* the Representative of the Secretary-General for the activities undertaken so far, for the catalytic role that he plays in raising the level of awareness about the plight of internally displaced persons and for his efforts to promote comprehensive strategies that focus on prevention of displacement, on better protection and assistance and on durable solutions for those displaced, including through the mainstreaming of the human rights of internally displaced persons into all relevant parts of the United Nations system;

"3. *Encourages* the Representative of the Secretary-General, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the causes of internal displacement, the needs and human rights of those displaced, the development of benchmarks for assessing when displacement ends, measures of prevention and ways to strengthen protection, assistance and durable solutions for internally displaced persons, taking into account specific situations, and to include information thereon in his reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly;

"4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided protection and assistance to internally displaced persons and have supported the work of the Representative of the Secretary-General;

"5. *Expresses particular concern* at the grave problems faced by many internally displaced women and children, including violence and abuse, sexual exploitation, forced recruitment and abduction, and welcomes the commitment of the Representative of the Secretary-General to pay more systematic and in-depth attention to their particular assistance, protection and development needs, as well as to other groups with special needs, such as severely traumatized individuals, older persons and persons with disabilities, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000;

"6. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing role of national human rights institutions in assisting internally displaced persons and in promoting and protecting their human rights;

"7. *Notes* the importance of taking the human rights and the specific protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons into consideration, when appropriate, in peace processes, and emphasizes that durable solutions for internally displaced persons, including through sustainable reintegration and rehabilitation processes and their inclusion, and encouragement of their active participation, in the peacebuilding process, are a necessary element of effective peacebuilding;

"8. *Welcomes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in this regard, and encourages the Commission to intensify its efforts, within its mandate, in cooperation with national and transitional Governments and in consultation with the relevant United Nations entities, to incorporate the rights and the specific needs of internally displaced persons, including their voluntary return, reintegration and rehabilitation, as well as related land and property issues, when advising on, or proposing country-specific peacebuilding strategies for post-conflict situations in, cases under consideration, where applicable;

"9. *Recognizes* the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, welcomes the fact that an increasing number of States, United Nations agencies and regional and non-governmental organizations are applying them as a standard, and encourages all relevant actors to make use of the Guiding Principles when dealing with situations of internal displacement;

"10. *Welcomes* the fact that the Representative of the Secretary-General continues to use the Guiding Principles in his dialogue with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors, and requests him to continue his efforts to further the dissemination, promotion and application of the Guiding Principles and to provide support for efforts to promote capacity-building and the use of the Guiding Principles, as well as the development of domestic legislation and policies;

"11. *Encourages* States to continue to develop and implement domestic legislation and policies dealing with all stages of displacement, including through the identification of a national focal point for issues of internal displacement within the Government and through the allocation of budget resources, and urges donors and the international community to provide financial support and cooperation to Governments, upon request, in this regard;

"12. *Urges* all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the Representative of the Secretary-General, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, and to give serious consideration to inviting the Representative to visit their countries so as to enable him to continue and enhance dialogue with Governments in addressing situations of internal displacement, and thanks those Governments that have already done so;

"13. *Invites* Governments to give serious consideration, in dialogue with the Representative of the Secretary-General, to the recommendations and suggestions addressed to them, in accordance with his mandate, and to inform him of measures taken thereon;

"14. *Calls upon* Governments to provide protection and assistance, including reintegration and development assistance, to internally displaced persons, and to facilitate the efforts of relevant United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations in these respects, including by further improving access to internally displaced persons;

"15. *Emphasizes* the central role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator for the inter-agency coordination of protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons;

"16. *Takes note* of the efforts currently under way by the United Nations humanitarian system, emphasizes the need to strengthen further inter-agency arrangements and the capacities of the United Nations agencies and other relevant actors to meet the immense humanitarian challenges of internal displacement, and underlines in this regard the importance of an effective, accountable and predictable collaborative approach;

"17. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations agencies and humanitarian assistance, human rights and development organizations to enhance their collaboration and coordination, through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and in countries with situations of internal displacement, and to provide all possible assistance and support to the Representative of the Secretary-General;

"18. *Notes with appreciation* the increased attention paid to the issue of internally displaced persons in the consolidated inter-agency appeals process, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

"19. *Recognizes* the relevance of the global database on internally displaced persons advocated by the Representative of the Secretary-General, and encourages the members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and Governments to continue to collaborate on and support this effort, including by providing relevant data on situations of internal displacement and financial resources;

"20. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken by regional organizations, such as the African Union, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth and the Economic Community of West African States, to address the protection, assistance and development needs of internally displaced persons, and encourages them and other regional organizations to strengthen their activities and their cooperation with the Representative of the Secretary-General;

"21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide his Representative, from within existing resources, with all necessary assistance to carry out his mandate effectively, and encourages the Representative to continue to seek the contributions of States, relevant organizations and institutions in order to create a more stable basis for his work;

"22. *Requests* the Representative of the Secretary-General to prepare, for the General Assembly at its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"23. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons at its sixty-fourth session."

104. At the 52nd meeting, on 21 November, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

105. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway introduced a revised draft resolution entitled "Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons"

(A/C.3/62/L.34/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.34 and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Finland, France, Georgia, Honduras, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Malta, Moldova, Nigeria, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

106. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Norway orally revised the draft resolution by inserting, in operative paragraph 9, the words "as well as related land and property issues," after the words "reintegration and rehabilitation".

107. Also at the 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.34/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 173, draft resolution V).

108. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement; after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (see A/C.3/62/SR.52).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.35

109. At the 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Combating defamation of religions" (A/C.3/62/L.35). Subsequently, Belarus and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

110. At the 49th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

111. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "follow-up to" were replaced by the words "implementation of";

(b) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "religions and civilizations" were replaced by the words "religions, beliefs and civilizations";

(c) The eighth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Reaffirming* that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter",

was replaced by:

> "*Reaffirming* that discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes a violation of human rights and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter";

(d) The ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth preambular paragraphs, which read:

"*Convinced* that respect for cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic diversity, as well as dialogue among and within civilizations, is essential for peace, understanding and friendship among individuals and people of the different cultures and nations of the world, while manifestations of cultural prejudice, intolerance and xenophobia towards different cultures and religions generate hatred and violence among peoples and nations throughout the world,

"*Recognizing* the valuable contributions of all religions to modern civilization and the contribution that dialogue among civilizations can make to an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

"*Reaffirming* the need for all States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, cultures and religions, and emphasizing that States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance, respect for and freedom of religion and belief,

"*Underlining* the important role of education in the promotion of cultural and religious tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief",

were replaced by:

"*Convinced* that respect for cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic diversity, as well as dialogue among and within civilizations, is essential for peace, understanding and friendship among individuals and people of the different cultures and nations of the world, while manifestations of cultural prejudice, intolerance and xenophobia towards people belonging to different cultures, religions and beliefs generate hatred and violence among peoples and nations throughout the world,

"*Recognizing* the valuable contributions of all religions and beliefs to modern civilization and the contribution that dialogue among civilizations can make to an improved awareness and understanding of common values,

"*Reaffirming* the need for all States to continue their national and international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, cultures, religions and beliefs, and emphasizing that States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance, respect for and freedom of religion and belief,

"*Underlining* the important role of education in the promotion of tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief",

(e) The thirteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Alarmed* at the continuing negative impact of the events of 11 September 2001 on Muslim minorities and communities in some non-Muslim countries, the negative projection of Islam in the media and the introduction and enforcement of laws that specifically discriminate against and target Muslims", was replaced by:

> "*Deeply alarmed* at the rising trends towards discrimination based on religion and faith, including in some national policies and laws that stigmatize groups of people belonging to certain religions and faiths under a variety of pretexts relating to security and illegal immigration";

(f) The fourteenth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs, which read:

> "*Alarmed also* at the serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on religion or belief, intimidation and coercion motivated by extremism, religious or otherwise, occurring in many parts of the world and threatening the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,
>
> "*Noting with concern* that defamation of religions is among the causes of social disharmony and leads to violations of human rights",

were replaced by:

> "*Alarmed* at the serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on religion or belief, intimidation and coercion motivated by extremism, religious or otherwise, occurring in many parts of the world, in addition to the negative projection of Islam in the media and the introduction and enforcement of laws that specifically discriminate against and target Muslims, particularly against Muslim minorities following the events of 11 September 2001, and threatening the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,
>
> "*Noting with concern* that defamation of religions could lead to social disharmony and violations of human rights";

(g) The sixteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Deeply alarmed* at the rising trends towards discrimination based on religion and faith, including in some national policies and laws that stigmatize groups of people belonging to certain religions and faiths under a variety of pretexts relating to security and illegal immigration, and noting that the increased intellectual and media discourse is among the factors exacerbating such discrimination"

was deleted;

(h) In operative paragraph 2, the words "some regions of" were deleted;

(i) In operative paragraph 4, the words "*Also expresses*" were replaced by the word "*Expresses*", and the words "and incitement to religious hatred" were inserted after the words "defamation of religions";

(j) In operative paragraph 5, the words "*Further expresses*" were replaced by the words "*Also expresses*";

(k) Operative paragraphs 7, 9 to 14 and 16, which read:

> "7. *Recognizes* that, in the context of the fight against terrorism and the reaction to counter-terrorism measures, defamation of religions becomes an aggravating factor that contributes to the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms of target groups, as well as their economic and social exclusion;

"…

"9. *Stresses* the need to effectively combat defamation of all religions, Islam and Muslims in particular;

"10. *Emphasizes* that everyone has the right to freedom of expression, which should be exercised with responsibility and may therefore be subject to limitations as provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, public health or morals and respect for religions and beliefs;

"11. *Urges* States to take resolute action to prohibit the dissemination of racist and xenophobic ideas and material aimed at any religion or its followers that constitute incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence;

"12. *Also urges* States to provide, within their respective legal and constitutional systems, adequate protection against acts of hatred, discrimination, intimidation and coercion resulting from defamation of religions, to take all possible measures to promote tolerance and respect for all religions and their value systems and to complement legal systems with intellectual and moral strategies to combat religious hatred and intolerance;

"13. *Urges* all States to ensure that all public officials, including members of law enforcement bodies, the military, civil servants and educators, in the course of their official duties, respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons on the grounds of their religion or belief, and that any necessary and appropriate education or training is provided;

"14. *Underscores* the need to combat defamation of religions by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, regional and international levels through education and awareness-raising;

"…

"16. *Calls upon* the international community to initiate a global dialogue to promote a culture of tolerance and peace based on respect for human rights and religious diversity, and urges States, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the print and electronic media to support and promote such a dialogue",

were replaced by:

"7. *Recognizes* that, in the context of the fight against terrorism and the reaction to counter-terrorism measures, defamation of religions and incitement to religious hatred becomes an aggravating factor that contributes to the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms of members of target groups, as well as their economic and social exclusion;

"…

"9. *Stresses* the need to effectively combat defamation of all religions and incitement to religious hatred, against Islam and Muslims in particular;

"10. *Emphasizes* that everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference and to freedom of expression, and that the exercise of these rights carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to limitations as are provided by law and are necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, public health or morals and respect for religions and beliefs;

"11. *Urges* States to take action to prohibit the advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence;

"12. *Also urges* States to provide, within their respective legal and constitutional systems, adequate protection against acts of hatred, discrimination, intimidation and coercion resulting from defamation of religions, to take all possible measures to promote tolerance and respect for all religions and beliefs and the understanding of their value systems and to complement legal systems with intellectual and moral strategies to combat religious hatred and intolerance;

"13. *Urges* all States to ensure that all public officials, including members of law enforcement bodies, the military, civil servants and educators, in the course of their official duties, respect people regardless of their different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons on the grounds of their religion or belief, and that any necessary and appropriate education or training is provided;

"14. *Underscores* the need to combat defamation of religions and incitement to religious hatred by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, regional and international levels through education and awareness-raising;

"...

"16. *Calls upon* the international community to foster a global dialogue to promote a culture of tolerance and peace based on respect for human rights and diversity of religion and belief, and urges States, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the print and electronic media to support and participate in such a dialogue";

(l) In operative paragraph 17, the words "members of" were inserted after the words "incitement of hatred against".

112. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America requested a vote on the draft resolution.

113. Also at the 49th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.35, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 95 to 52, with 30 abstentions (see para. 173, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:[6]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia,

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[6] The delegation of Burkina Faso subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Armenia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Solomon Islands, United Republic of Tanzania.

114. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of India, the United States of America, Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Chile; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Singapore, Japan, Colombia and Egypt (see A/C.3/62/SR.49).

G. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.38

115. At the 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Georgia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia" (A/C.3/62/L.38), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Deeply disturbed* by the alarmingly high numbers of internally displaced persons throughout the world, for reasons including armed conflict, violations of human rights and natural or human-made disasters, who receive inadequate protection and assistance, and conscious of the serious challenges that this is creating for the international community,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, "*Recalling* all relevant Security Council resolutions on the situation in Georgia,

"*Deeply concerned* about the humanitarian situation in Georgia created by the presence of almost 500,000 forcibly internally displaced persons from Abkhazia, Georgia,

"*Recalling* the conclusions of the Budapest, Lisbon and Istanbul summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and noting the fact of 'ethnic cleansing' and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Abkhazia, Georgia,

"*Guided* by the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and deploring practices of forced displacement and their negative consequences for the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by large groups of populations,

"*Expressing its deep concern* about the seriousness of the violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular violence based on ethnicity,

"*Deeply concerned* about the continuing deterioration of the safety and security of the local population, the refugees and the internally displaced persons returning to Abkhazia, Georgia,

"1. *Reiterates and reaffirms* the right of all refugees and internally displaced persons from Abkhazia, Georgia, affected by the conflict to return safely in dignity and under secure conditions, without any preconditions, to Abkhazia, Georgia, in accordance with international law;

"2. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict, and condemns any attempts to change the pre-conflict demographic composition of Abkhazia, Georgia, including by repopulating it with persons not previously resident there;

"3. *Stresses* the urgent need to alleviate the plight of refugees and internally displaced persons who are victims of ethnic cleansing in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the need for a prospect of life in security and dignity, in particular for a new generation growing up outside Abkhazia, Georgia;

"4. *Reiterates* the vital importance of the return of property to the refugees and the internally displaced persons from Abkhazia, Georgia, as the legal owners, and reaffirms that their property rights must not be affected;

"5. *Underlines* the necessity of rapid elaboration of a binding timetable that would ensure the prompt return of the refugees and internally displaced persons from Abkhazia, Georgia, to their homes;

"6. *Appeals* to all Member States to prevent persons under their jurisdiction from obtaining any property within the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-third session the status of the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to Abkhazia, Georgia."

116. At the 53rd meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Georgia announced that the draft resolution had been withdrawn.

H. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.39

117. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, China, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and cultural diversity" (A/C.3/62/L.39). Subsequently, Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Thailand and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

118. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The ninth preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Welcoming* the Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity, held in Tehran on 3 and 4 September 2007, and the contribution of its Declaration and Programme of Action to the promotion of respect for cultural diversity",

was replaced by:

"*Taking note* of the Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity, held in Tehran on 3 and 4 September 2007";

(b) The fourteenth, seventeenth and twentieth preambular paragraphs, which read:

"*Convinced* that cultural diversity in a globalizing world needs to be used as a vehicle for creativity, dynamism and promoting social justice, tolerance and understanding as well as international peace and security, and not as a rationale for a new ideological and political confrontation,

"...

"*Recognizing* that acts of prejudice, discrimination, stereotyping, and racial, religious and sectarian profiling are affronts to human dignity, equality and justice, and should not be condoned,

"...

"*Emphasizing* that a collective commitment to listen to and learn from each other and to respect cultural heritage and diversity is essential for dialogue", were deleted;

(c) Operative paragraph 14, which read:

> "14. *Stresses* the necessity of utilizing communication technologies, including audio, video, printed press, multimedia and the Internet, to disseminate the message of dialogue and understanding throughout the globe and depict and publicize historical instances of constructive interaction among different cultures and civilizations",

was replaced by:

> "14. *Stresses* the necessity of freely using the media and new information and communications technologies to create the conditions for a renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations".

119. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

120. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.39, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 173, draft resolution VII).

121. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Belarus made a statement; after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the United States of America (see A/C.3/62/SR.48).

I. Draft resolutions A/C.3/62/L.40 and Rev.1

122. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Egypt, Guatemala, Ghana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of migrants" (A/C.3/62/L.40) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42). Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Belize, Benin, Cape Verde, Chile, Guinea, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay and Senegal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the protection of migrants, the most recent of which is resolution 61/165 of 19 December 2006, and recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/47 of 19 April 2005,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,
>
> "*Reaffirming also* that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State, and to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country,

"*Recalling* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

"*Recalling also* the provisions concerning migrants contained in the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits,

"*Welcoming* the establishment of the Human Rights Council, which is responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner,

"*Welcoming also* the convening of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006 for the purpose of discussing the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development, which recognized the relationship between international migration, development and human rights, as well as the convening of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Brussels from 9 to 11 July 2007,

"*Bearing in mind* that policies and initiatives on the issue of migration, including those that refer to the orderly management of migration, should promote holistic approaches that take into account the causes and consequences of the phenomenon, as well as the full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants,

"*Noting* that many migrant women are employed in the informal economy and in less skilled work compared with that of men, which puts those women at greater risk of abuse and exploitation,

"*Concerned* about the large and growing number of migrants, especially women and children, who place themselves in a vulnerable situation by attempting to cross international borders without the required travel documents, and underlining the obligation of States to respect the human rights of those migrants,

"*Underlining* the importance for States, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, to undertake information campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration, so as to enable everyone to make informed decisions and to prevent them from utilizing dangerous means to cross international borders,

"*Emphasizing* the global character of the migratory phenomenon, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue in this regard, as appropriate, and the need to protect the human rights of migrants, particularly at a time in which migration flows have increased in the globalized economy and take place in a context of new security concerns, "1. *Calls upon* States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

"2. *Also calls upon* States to ensure that their laws and policies including in the areas of combating transnational crime such as terrorism and human trafficking, do not impinge negatively on the human rights of migrants;

"3. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of migrants, as well as of the report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its fifth and sixth sessions;

"4. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to raise awareness and promote the Convention;

"5. *Urges* States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and supplementing protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, to implement them fully, and calls upon States that have not done so to consider ratifying them as a matter of priority;

"6. *Requests* all States, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to take into account in their policies and initiatives on migration issues the global character of the migratory phenomenon and to give due consideration to international, regional and bilateral cooperation in this field, including by undertaking dialogues on migration that include countries of origin, destination and transit, as well as civil society, including migrants, with a view to addressing, in a comprehensive manner, inter alia, its causes and consequences and the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, granting priority to the protection of the human rights of migrants;

"7. *Expresses concern* about legislation and measures adopted by some States that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

"8. *Requests* States to adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants while in transit, including in ports and airports and at borders and migration checkpoints, to train public officials who work in those facilities and in border areas to treat migrants respectfully and in accordance with the law, and to prosecute, in conformity with applicable law, any act of violation of the human rights of migrants, inter alia, arbitrary detention, torture and violations of the right to life, including extrajudicial executions, during their transit from their country of origin to the country of destination and vice versa, including their transit through national borders;

"9. *Urges* States to ensure that repatriation mechanisms allow for the identification and special protection of vulnerable persons such as refugees, victims of trafficking or unaccompanied children and are in accordance with the principles of best interest of the child and family reunification;

"10. *Reaffirms* the obligations contained in article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, according to which States parties in whose territory a detention of a foreign national occurs shall inform the foreign national without delay of his/her right to communicate with his/her consular post and shall, should the detained foreign national so request, inform the consular post without delay of the detention, and emphasizes in this regard the jurisprudence of universal and regional jurisdictional courts on the obligation to comply with article 36;

"11. *Strongly condemns* the manifestations and acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief, and urges States to apply the existing laws when xenophobic or intolerant acts, manifestations or expressions against migrants occur, in order to eradicate impunity for those who commit xenophobic and racist acts, including those regarding access to employment, professional training, housing, education and health, social and public services;

"12. *Requests* all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they are party, to enforce labour law effectively, including by addressing violations of such law, with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

"13. *Encourages* all States to remove obstacles that may prevent the safe, unrestricted and expeditious transfer of remittances of migrants to their country of origin or to any other countries, in conformity with applicable legislation, and to consider, as appropriate, measures to solve other problems that may impede such transfers;

"14. *Welcomes* immigration programmes, adopted by some countries, that allow migrants to integrate fully into the host countries, facilitate family reunification and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and encourages States to consider the possibility of adopting these types of programmes;

"15. *Requests* Member States, the United Nations system, international organizations, civil society and all relevant stakeholders, especially the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, to ensure that the perspective of the human rights of migrants is included among the priority issues in the ongoing discussions on international migration and development within the United Nations system bearing in mind the discussions of the High-level Dialogue on

International Migration and Development held in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/208 of 23 December 2003;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for the Committee on Migrant Workers to meet for two weeks in spring and for one week in autumn in order to fulfil effectively its functions pertaining to examination of reports from States parties;

"17. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to study the issue of the demand for the work and contribution of migrants, in particular to the economies of recipient countries, and in this regard to explore opportunities through which the issue can promote the respect for and protection of all migrants;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-third session and decides to examine the question further under the item entitled 'Promotion and protection of human rights'."

123. At the 54th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Mexico introduced a revised draft resolution entitled "Protection of migrants" (A/C.3/62/L.40/Rev.1) (see A/C.3/62/SR.54), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.40 and Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tajikistan and Uruguay. Subsequently, Belarus, the Comoros, the Gambia, Lebanon, Mali, Namibia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Turkey also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

124. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement regarding financial provisions relating to the draft resolution (see A/C.3/62/SR.54).

125. Also at the 54th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.40/Rev.1, without a vote (see para. 173, draft resolution VIII).

126. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/62/SR.54).

J. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.42

127. At the 39th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Portugal, on behalf of Albania, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America introduced a draft resolution entitled "Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of

discrimination based on religion or belief" (A/C.3/62/L.42) (see A/C.3/62/SR.39). Subsequently, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Madagascar, Mauritius, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

128. At the 52nd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Portugal orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) After the second preambular paragraph, the following preambular paragraph was inserted:

> "*Underlining* the importance of education in the promotion of tolerance, which involves the acceptance by the public of, and its respect for, diversity, including with regard to religious expressions, and underlining also the fact that education, in particular at school, should contribute in a meaningful way to promoting tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief";

(b) After the third preambular paragraph, the following preambular paragraph was inserted:

> "*Concerned* at attacks on religious places, sites and shrines, including any deliberate destruction of relics and monuments";

(c) After the fifth preambular paragraph, the following preambular paragraph was inserted:

> "*Recognizing* the importance of interreligious and intrareligious dialogue and the role of religious and other non-governmental organizations in promoting tolerance in matters relating to religion or belief, and in this regard welcoming the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace, held by the General Assembly on 4 and 5 October 2007";

(d) Operative paragraph 2, which read:

> "2. *Stresses* that the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion applies equally to theistic, non-theistic and atheistic beliefs and that all believers and non-believers are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law",

was replaced by:

> "2. *Stresses* that the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion applies equally to all people, regardless of their religions or beliefs, and without any discrimination as to their equal protection by the law";

(e) At the end of operative paragraph 4, after the word "Christianophobia", the words "and the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief" were inserted;

(f) Operative paragraph 5, which read:

> "5. *Also recognizes with concern* the situation of persons belonging to vulnerable groups in society regarding their ability freely to exercise their right to freedom of religion or belief, including in particular refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons",

was replaced by:

> "5. *Also recognizes with concern* the situation of persons in vulnerable situations, including refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons, as regards their ability freely to exercise their right to freedom of religion or belief";

(g) Operative paragraph 8, which read:

> "8. *Emphasizes* that freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression are interdependent and interrelated, and that lowering the threshold of acts prohibited by law under article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights would not only reduce the scope of free expression, but could also limit freedom of religion or belief itself",

was replaced by:

> "8. *Emphasizes* that freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression are interdependent and interrelated and mutually reinforcing";

(h) After operative paragraph 8, a new operative paragraph was inserted that read:

> "9. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, pursuant to Human Rights council decision 1/107 on incitement to racial and religious hatred and the promotion of tolerance";

(i) After the existing operative paragraph 10, a new operative paragraph was inserted that read:

> "*Emphasizes also* that equating any religion with terrorism should be avoided, as this may have adverse consequences on the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief of all members of the religious communities concerned".

129. Also at the 52nd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (see A/C.3/62/SR.52).

130. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.42, as orally revised (see para. 173, draft resolution IX).

K. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.44

131. At the 39th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on behalf of Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African

Republic, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, the Gambia, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa" (A/C.3/62/L.44) (see A/C.3/62/SR.39). Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

132. At the 54th meeting, on 28 November, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the statement of programme budget implications contained in document A/C.3/62/L.91.

133. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/62/SR.54).

134. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Japan and Cameroon (see A/C.3/62/SR.54).

135. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.44, without a vote (see para. 173, draft resolution X).

L. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.45

136. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mali, Moldova, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice" (A/C.3/62/L.45) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42). Subsequently, Albania, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

137. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Austria made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.48).

138. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.45 without a vote (see para. 173, draft resolution XI).

M. Draft decision A/C.3/62/L.46

139. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay, introduced a draft decision entitled "Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities" (A/C.3/62/L.46) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42). Subsequently, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Cyprus, Estonia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

140. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Austria announced that Spain was not a sponsor of the draft decision.

141. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.3/62/L.46 (see para. 174).

N. Draft resolutions A/C.3/62/L.47 and Rev.1

142. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Argentina, Cape Verde, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Peru and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism" (A/C.3/62/L.47) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42). Subsequently, Angola, Armenia, Benin, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay and Senegal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Reaffirming also* the fundamental importance, including in response to terrorism and the fear of terrorism, of respecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 57/219 of 18 December 2002, 58/187 of 22 December 2003, 59/191 of 20 December 2004, 60/158 of 16 December 2005 and 61/171 of 19 December 2006, Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2003/68 of 25 April 2003, 2004/87 of 21 April 2004 and 2005/80 of 21 April 2005 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

"*Reaffirming* that States are under the obligation to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons,

"*Reiterating* the important contribution of measures taken at all levels against terrorism, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights law and refugee and humanitarian law, to the functioning of democratic institutions and the maintenance of peace and security and thereby

to the full enjoyment of human rights, as well as the need to continue this fight, including through international cooperation and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this respect,

"*Deeply deploring* the occurrence of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of the fight against terrorism, as well as violations of international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

"*Welcoming* the establishment by the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2005/80, of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,

"*Recalling* its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993 and, inter alia, the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and protect the effective enjoyment of all human rights,

"*Welcoming* the work of the Human Rights Council in promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

"*Recognizing* the importance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006, and reaffirming its relevant clauses on the measures to ensure respect for human rights for all, international humanitarian law and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism,

"*Reaffirming* that acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism,

"*Reaffirming its unequivocal condemnation* of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable, and renewing its commitment to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism,

"*Reaffirming* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

"*Recognizing* that the respect for all human rights, the respect for democracy and the respect for the rule of law are interrelated and mutually reinforcing,

"*Noting* the declarations, statements and recommendations of a number of human rights treaty monitoring bodies and special procedures on the question of the compatibility of counter-terrorism measures with human rights obligations,

"*Noting with concern* the persistence of measures that continue to undermine human rights and the rule of law, such as secret detention and the irregular transfer of individuals suspected of terrorist activities; the sole use of diplomatic assurances, memorandums of understanding or other transfer

agreements without comprehensive assessment of risk to justify return to places where they face a real risk of torture, ill-treatment or other serious human rights violations in breach of the absolute prohibition of refoulement; the continued detention of persons suspected of acts of terrorism in the absence of a legal basis for detention and minimum due process guarantees, including the right to judicial review of detention; limitations to effective judicial scrutiny of counter-terrorism measures; and issues such as the profiling of individuals and the respect for the principle of legality when defining terrorism,

"*Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007,

"1. *Reaffirms* that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;

"2. *Deplores* the suffering caused by terrorism to the victims and their families and expresses its profound solidarity with them;

"3. *Calls upon* States to continue to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which reaffirms respect for human rights for all and the rule of law to be the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism;

"4. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to respect certain rights as non-derogable in any circumstances, recalls, in regard to all other Covenant rights, that any measures derogating from the provisions of the Covenant must be in accordance with that article in all cases, and underlines the exceptional and temporary nature of any such derogations;

"5. *Calls upon* States to raise awareness about the importance of these obligations among national authorities involved in combating terrorism;

"6. *Reaffirms* that counter-terrorism measures should be implemented in full consideration of human rights of persons belonging to minorities and must not be discriminatory on grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin;

"7. *Urges* States to fully respect non-refoulement obligations under international refugee and human rights law and, at the same time, to review, with full respect for these obligations and other legal safeguards, the validity of a refugee status decision in an individual case if credible and relevant evidence comes to light that indicates that the person in question has committed any criminal acts, including terrorist acts, falling under the exclusion clauses under international refugee law;

"8. *Calls upon* States to refrain from returning persons, including in cases related to terrorism, to their countries of origin or to a third State whenever there is a real risk of persecution, torture or any other form of inhuman, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment;

"9. *Also calls upon* States to ensure that guidelines and practices in all military and border control operations and other pre-entry mechanisms are clear and fully respect the pertinent principles and obligations under

international law, particularly refugee law and human rights law, towards persons seeking international protection;

"10. *Urges* States, while countering terrorism, to ensure due process guarantees, consistent with all relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, in their respective fields of applicability;

"11. *Opposes* any form of deprivation of liberty that amounts to placing a detained person outside the protection of the law, and urges States to respect the safeguards concerning the liberty, security and dignity of the person and to treat all prisoners in all places of detention in accordance with international law, including human rights law and international humanitarian law;

"12. *Reaffirms* that it is imperative that all States work to uphold and protect the dignity of individuals and their fundamental freedoms, as well as democratic practices and the rule of law, while countering terrorism;

"13. *Encourages* States, while countering terrorism, to take into account relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions on human rights, and encourages them to give due consideration to the recommendations of the special procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and the relevant comments and views of United Nations human rights treaty bodies;

"14. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Secretary-General and takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/171;

"15. *Welcomes* the ongoing dialogue established in the context of the fight against terrorism between the Security Council and its Counter-Terrorism Committee and the relevant bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights, and encourages the Security Council and its Counter-Terrorism Committee to strengthen the links and to continue to develop cooperation with relevant human rights bodies, in particular with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and other relevant special procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, giving due regard to the promotion and protection of human rights in the ongoing work pursuant to relevant Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism;

"16. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the cooperation between the Special Rapporteur and all relevant procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council as well as the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, and urges them to continue their cooperation, in accordance with their mandates, and to coordinate their efforts, where appropriate, in order to promote a consistent approach on this subject;

"17. *Requests* all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, including by reacting promptly to the urgent appeals of the Special Rapporteur and providing the information requested, as well as to cooperate fully with other

relevant procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council dealing with the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;

"18. *Welcomes* the work done by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandate given to her in resolution 60/158, and requests the High Commissioner to continue her efforts in this regard;

"19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session;

"20. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-third session the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism."

143. At its 53rd meeting, on 27 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism" (A/C.3/62/L.47/Rev.1), submitted by Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Belarus, the Comoros, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Lebanon, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Serbia, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Republic of Tanzania also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

144. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.47/Rev.1, without a vote (see para. 173, draft resolution XII).

O. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.48

145. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights" (A/C.3/62/L.48) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42).

146. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Cuba made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.48).

147. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.48, without a vote (see para. 173, draft resolution XIII).

P. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.49

148. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of

Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The right to development" (A/C.3/62/L.49) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42). Subsequently, China, Grenada, El Salvador and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

149. At the 54th meeting, on 28 November, the Secretary read out a statement regarding financial provisions relating to the draft resolution (see A/C.3/62/SR.54).

150. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution, as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the word "reduction" was replaced by the word "eradication";

(b) In operative paragraph 4, after the words "calls upon the Council", the words "to implement the agreement" were added;

(c) Operative paragraph 32, which read:

> "32. *Stresses* its commitment to the indigenous peoples in the process of realization of the right to development, in particular in ensuring their rights in areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security recognized in human rights obligations and highlighted in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007"

was replaced as follows:

> "32. *Emphasizes* its commitment to indigenous peoples in the process of realization of the right to development, and stresses the commitment to ensure their rights in areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security recognized in international human rights obligations and highlighted in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007".

151. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.49, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 121 to 52, with 1 abstention (see para. 173, draft resolution XIV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian

Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Vanuatu.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union); after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Colombia and Japan (see A/C.3/62/SR.54).

Q. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.50

152. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and unilateral coercive measures" (A/C.3/62/L.50) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42). Subsequently, China joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

153. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.48).

154. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.50 by a recorded vote of 122 to 52 (see para. 173, draft resolution XV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

None.

R. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.52

155. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, China, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all" (A/C.3/62/L.52) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42). Subsequently, Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Gambia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

156. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.52, by a recorded vote of 114 to 52, with 6 abstentions (see para. 173, draft resolution XVI). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Armenia, Chile, Mexico, Samoa, Singapore.

157. After the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Portugal on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union (see A/C.3/62/SR.48).

S. Draft resolutions A/C.3/62/L.53 and Rev.1

158. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The right to food" (A/C.3/62/L.53). Subsequently, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, the Gambia, Haiti, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Norway, Oman, the Philippines, Suriname, Turkey, Turkmenistan and the

United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on the issue of the right to food, in particular resolution 61/163 of 19 December 2006 and resolution 6/2 of the Human Rights Council of 27 September 2007, as well as all resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights in this regard,
>
> "*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her or his health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,
>
> "*Recalling also* the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in which the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger is recognized,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, adopted in Rome on 13 June 2002,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the concrete recommendations contained in the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* paragraph 6 of its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,
>
> "*Reaffirming* that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that they must be treated globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,
>
> "*Reaffirming also* that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and the international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication,
>
> "*Reiterating*, as in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, that food should not be used as an instrument of political or economic pressure, and reaffirming in this regard the importance of international cooperation and solidarity, as well as the necessity of refraining from unilateral measures that are not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that endanger food security,
>
> "*Convinced* that each State must adopt a strategy consistent with its resources and capacities to achieve its individual goals in implementing the recommendations contained in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action and, at the same time, cooperate regionally and internationally in order to organize collective solutions to global issues of food security in a world of increasingly interlinked institutions, societies and economies where coordinated efforts and shared responsibilities are essential,

"*Recognizing* that the problems of hunger and food insecurity have global dimensions and that there has been virtually no progress made on reducing hunger and that it could increase dramatically in some regions unless urgent, determined and concerted action is taken, given the anticipated increase in the world's population and the stress on natural resources,

"*Noting* that environmental degradation, desertification and global climate change are exacerbating destitution and desperation causing a negative impact on the realization of the right to food, in particular in developing countries,

"*Expressing its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters, diseases and pests and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and livelihood and threatened agricultural production and food security, in particular in developing countries,

"*Stressing* the importance of reversing the continuing decline of official development assistance devoted to agriculture, both in real terms and as a share of total official development assistance,

"*Welcoming* the theme chosen by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for 2007 World Food Day, namely, 'The right to food',

"*Taking note* of the Final Declaration adopted at the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Porto Alegre, Brazil, on 10 March 2006,

"1. *Reaffirms* that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

"2. *Also reaffirms* the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

"3. *Considers it intolerable* that more than 6 million children still die every year from hunger-related illness before their fifth birthday and that there are about 854 million undernourished people in the world and that, while the prevalence of hunger has diminished, the absolute number of undernourished people has been increasing in recent years when, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the planet could produce enough food to feed 12 billion people, twice the world's present population;

"4. *Expresses its concern* that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries, girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

"5. *Encourages* all States to take action to address gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where it contributes to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access to resources, including income, land and water, to enable them to feed themselves and their families;

"6. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food to continue mainstreaming a gender-equality perspective in the fulfilment of his mandate, and encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all other United Nations bodies and mechanisms addressing the right to food and food insecurity to integrate a gender-equality perspective into their relevant policies, programmes and activities;

"7. *Reaffirms* the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

"8. *Encourages* all States to take steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to food, including steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food, and to create and adopt national plans to combat hunger, and recognizes in this regard the great efforts and positive developments with respect to the right to food in some developing countries and regions including those highlighted in the interim report of the Special Rapporteur;

"9. *Stresses* that improving access to productive resources and public investment in rural development is essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, including through the promotion of investments in appropriate, small-scale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts;

"10. *Recognizes* that 80 per cent of hungry people live in rural areas, and 50 per cent are small-scale farm-holders, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, given the increasing cost of inputs, and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises is an element key to food security and provision of the right to food;

"11. *Stresses* the importance of fighting hunger in rural areas, including through national efforts supported by international partnerships to stop desertification and land degradation and through investments and public policies that are specifically appropriate to the risk of drylands, and, in this regard, calls for the full implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

"12. *Reiterates* that indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, as stated in article 21 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous communities have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face with respect to the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

"13. *Requests* all States and private actors, as well as international organizations within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in the ongoing negotiations in different fields;

"14. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen international assistance, upon request and in cooperation with affected countries, towards a better realization and protection of the right to food, and in particular to develop national protection mechanisms for people forced to leave their homes and land because of hunger or natural or man-made disasters affecting the enjoyment of the right to food;

"15. *Stresses* the need to make efforts to mobilize and optimize the allocation and utilization of technical and financial resources from all sources, including external debt relief for developing countries, and to reinforce national actions to implement sustainable food security policies;

"16. *Recognizes* the need for a successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round negotiations of the World Trade Organization as a contribution to creating international conditions that permit the realization of the right to food;

"17. *Stresses* that all States should make all efforts to ensure that their international policies of a political and economic nature, including international trade agreements, do not have a negative impact on the right to food in other countries and include safeguard mechanisms to allow appropriate responses to any resulting food insecurity or hunger;

"18. *Recalls* the importance of the New York Declaration on Action against Hunger and Poverty, and recommends the continuation of efforts aimed at identifying additional sources of financing for the fight against hunger and poverty;

"19. *Recognizes* that the promises made at the World Food Summit in 1996 to halve the number of persons who are undernourished are not being fulfilled, and invites once again all international financial and development institutions, as well as the relevant United Nations agencies and funds, to give priority to and provide the necessary funding to realize the aim of halving by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, as well as the right to food as set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

"20. *Reaffirms* that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases;

"21. *Urges* States to give adequate priority in their development strategies and expenditures to the realization of the right to food;

"22. *Stresses* the importance of international development cooperation and assistance, in particular in activities related to disaster risk reduction and in emergency situations such as natural and man-made disasters, diseases and pests, for the realization of the right to food and the achievement of sustainable food security, while recognizing that each country has the primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of national programmes and strategies in this regard;

"23. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders to support national efforts aimed at responding rapidly to the food crises currently occurring across Africa and expresses its deep concern that funding shortfalls are forcing the World Food Programme to cut operations across Southern Africa;

"24. *Invites* all relevant international organizations, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to promote policies and projects that have a positive impact on the right to food, to ensure that partners respect the right to food in the implementation of common projects, to support strategies of Member States aimed at the fulfilment of the right to food and to avoid any actions that could have a negative impact on the realization of the right to food;

"25. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, and welcomes the valuable work and commitment of the first mandate-holder towards achieving the realization of the right to food;

"26. *Supports* the realization of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur as extended for a period of three years by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 6/2 of 27 September 2007;

"27. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur;

"28. *Welcomes* the work already done by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting the right to adequate food, in particular its General Comment No. 12 (1999) on the right to adequate food (article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), in which the Committee affirmed, inter alia, that the right to adequate food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person and is indispensable for the fulfilment of other human rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights, and is also inseparable from social justice, requiring the adoption of appropriate economic, environmental and social policies, at both the national and the international levels, oriented to the eradication of poverty and the fulfilment of all human rights for all;

"29. *Recalls* General Comment No. 15 (2002) of the Committee on the right to water (articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant), in which the Committee noted, inter alia, the importance of ensuring sustainable water resources for human consumption and agriculture in realization of the right to adequate food;

"30. *Reaffirms* that the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004, represent a practical tool to promote the realization of the right to food for all, contribute to the achievement of food security and thus provide an additional instrument in the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

"31. *Welcomes* the continued cooperation of the High Commissioner, the Committee and the Special Rapporteur, and encourages them to continue their cooperation in this regard;

"32. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his task, to supply all necessary information requested by him and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate more effectively;

"33. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to examine the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food within his existing mandate;

"34. *Invites* Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate, inter alia, through the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;

"35. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the question at its sixty-third session under the item entitled 'Promotion and protection of human rights'."

159. At the fifty-second meeting, on 21 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "The right to food" (A/C.3/62/L.53/Rev.1), submitted by Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra

Leone, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe (see A/C.3/62/SR.52).

160. At the same meeting, on 21 November, the Secretary read out an oral statement of programme budget implications relating to the draft resolution (see A/C.3/62/SR.52).

161. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 12, which read:

> "12. *Stresses* its commitments to promoting and protecting, without discrimination, the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with international human rights obligations and, as appropriate, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous communities have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face with respect to the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them"

was replaced by:

> "12. *Stresses* its commitments to promote and protect, without discrimination, the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples, in accordance with international human rights obligations and taking into account, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous communities have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face for the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them";

(b) Operative paragraph 25, which read:

> "25. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, and welcomes the valuable work and commitment of the first mandate-holder towards achieving the realization of the right to food"

was replaced by:

> "25. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, and expresses its appreciation for the work and commitment of the first mandate-holder to achieving the realization of the right to food".

162. At the same meeting, the representative of Finland withdrew as a sponsor of the orally revised draft resolution. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Guatemala and Colombia (see A/C.3/62/SR.52).

163. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States requested a vote on the draft resolution.

164. Also at the 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.53/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 176 to 1 (see para. 173, draft resolution XVII). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Jamahiriya, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

None.

165. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Paraguay and Ecuador.

T. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.54

166. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau,

Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity" (A/C.3/62/L.54) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, the Niger, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda and Uzbekistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

167. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.48).

168. Also at the 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.54 without a vote (see para. 173, draft resolution XVIII).

U. Draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.55

169. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saint Lucia, the Sudan, Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character" (A/C.3/62/L.55) (see A/C.3/62/SR.42). Subsequently, Benin, Bolivia, the Central African Republic and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

170. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Cuba made a statement (see A/C.3/62/SR.48).

171. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/62/L.55, by a recorded vote of 102 to 53, with 11 abstentions (see para. 173, draft resolution XIX). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, Nauru, Paraguay, Peru, Singapore, Thailand, Uruguay.

172. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Portugal, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and associated countries (see A/C.3/62/SR.48).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

173. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[3]

Recalling also the resolutions on the question of the death penalty adopted over the past decade by the Commission on Human Rights in all consecutive sessions, the last being its resolution 2005/59,[4] in which the Commission called upon States that still maintain the death penalty to abolish it completely and, in the meantime, to establish a moratorium on executions,

Recalling further the important results accomplished by the former Commission on Human Rights on the question of the death penalty, and envisaging that the Human Rights Council could continue to work on this issue,

Considering that the use of the death penalty undermines human dignity, and convinced that a moratorium on the use of the death penalty contributes to the enhancement and progressive development of human rights, that there is no conclusive evidence of the death penalty' s deterrent value and that any miscarriage or failure of justice in the death penalty's implementation is irreversible and irreparable,

Welcoming the decisions taken by an increasing number of States to apply a moratorium on executions, followed in many cases by the abolition of the death penalty,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* about the continued application of the death penalty;

2. *Calls upon* all States that still maintain the death penalty to:

(a) Respect international standards that provide safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, in particular the minimum standards, as set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984;

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

(b) Provide the Secretary-General with information relating to the use of capital punishment and the observance of the safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;

(c) Progressively restrict the use of the death penalty and reduce the number of offences for which it may be imposed;

(d) Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty;

3. *Calls upon* States which have abolished the death penalty not to reintroduce it;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to continue consideration of the matter at its sixty-third session under the same agenda item.

Draft resolution II
Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 60/162 of 16 December 2005,

Reaffirming that United Nations electoral assistance and support for the promotion of democratization are provided only at the specific request of the Member State concerned,

Noting with satisfaction that increasing numbers of Member States are using elections as a peaceful means of discerning the will of the people, which builds confidence in representational governance and contributes to greater national peace and stability,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on 10 December 1948,[1] in particular the principle that the will of the people, as expressed through periodic and genuine elections, shall be the basis of government authority, as well as the right freely to choose representatives through periodic and genuine elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Taking note with interest of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/30 of 19 April 2004 on enhancing the role of regional, subregional and other organizations and arrangements in promoting and consolidating democracy[2] and Commission resolution 2005/32 of 19 April 2005 on democracy and the rule of law,[3]

Recognizing the need for strengthening democratic processes, electoral institutions and national capacity-building, including the capacity to administer fair elections, promote women' s participation, increase citizen participation and provide civic education, in requesting countries in order to consolidate and regularize the achievements of previous elections and support subsequent elections,

Welcoming the support provided by States to the electoral assistance activities of the United Nations, inter alia, through the provision of electoral experts, including electoral commission staff, and observers, as well as through contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Assistance, the Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund and the United Nations Democracy Fund,

Welcoming also the contributions made by international and regional organizations and also by non-governmental organizations to enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization,

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 3* (E/2004/23), chap. I, sect. A.

[3] Ibid., *2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Commends* the electoral assistance provided upon request to Member States by the United Nations, and requests that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the evolving needs of requesting countries to develop, improve and refine their electoral institutions and processes, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility of organizing free and fair elections lies with Governments;

3. *Requests* the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, in his role as United Nations focal point for electoral assistance matters, to continue to inform Member States regularly about the requests received and the nature of any assistance provided;

4. *Requests* that the United Nations continue its efforts to ensure, before undertaking to provide electoral assistance to a requesting State, that there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, including the provision of long-term technical cooperation, that conditions exist to allow a free and fair election and that the results of the mission will be reported comprehensively and consistently;

5. *Recommends* that, throughout the time span of the entire electoral cycle, including before and after elections, as appropriate, based on a needs assessment, the United Nations continue to provide technical advice and other assistance to requesting States and electoral institutions in order to help to strengthen their democratic processes;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the additional efforts being made to enhance cooperation with other international, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate more comprehensive and needs-specific responses to requests for electoral assistance, and encourages those organizations to share knowledge and experience in order to promote best practices in the assistance they provide and in their reporting on electoral processes, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations that have provided observers or technical experts in support of United Nations electoral assistance efforts;

7. *Recalls* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Assistance, and bearing in mind that the Fund is currently close to depletion, calls upon Member States to consider contributing to the Fund;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, through the United Nations focal point for electoral assistance matters and with the support of the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, to continue responding to the evolving nature of requests for assistance and the growing need for specific types of medium-term expert assistance aimed at supporting and strengthening the existing capacity of the requesting Government, in particular by enhancing the capacity of national electoral institutions;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources to allow it to carry out its

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[4] A/62/293.

mandate, including to enhance the accessibility and diversity of the roster of electoral experts and the Organization's electoral institutional memory, and to continue to ensure that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is able to respond, within its mandate and in close coordination with the Division, to the numerous and increasingly complex and comprehensive requests from Member States for advisory services;

10. *Notes with satisfaction* the comprehensive coordination, under the auspices of the United Nations focal point for electoral assistance matters, between the Electoral Assistance Division and the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat, and encourages further engagement of the Office of the High Commissioner in this context;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to continue its democratic governance assistance programmes in cooperation with other relevant organizations, in particular those that strengthen democratic institutions and linkages between civil society and Governments;

12. *Reiterates* the importance of reinforced coordination within and outside the United Nations system and reaffirms the role of the United Nations focal point for electoral assistance in ensuring system-wide coherence and consistency and in strengthening the institutional memory and the development and dissemination of electoral policies;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, and on his efforts to enhance support by the Organization for the democratization process in Member States.

Draft resolution III
Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and expressing, in particular, the need to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[2]

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[3] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3]

Recalling further the Declaration on the Right to Development adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[4] and the outcome documents of the twenty-third[5] and twenty-fourth[6] special sessions of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 10 June 2000 and in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000, respectively,

Recalling also its resolution 61/156 of 19 December 2006,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/17 of 14 April 2005 on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights,[7]

Recognizing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Realizing that globalization affects all countries differently and makes them more exposed to external developments, positive as well as negative, inter alia, in the field of human rights,

Realizing also that globalization is not merely an economic process, but that it also has social, political, environmental, cultural and legal dimensions, which have an impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the commitment contained in paragraphs 19 and 47 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[8] to promote fair globalization and the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization,

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[6] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[8] See resolution 60/1.

Realizing the need to undertake a thorough, independent and comprehensive assessment of the social, environmental and cultural impact of globalization on societies,

Recognizing in each culture a dignity and value that deserve recognition, respect and preservation, convinced that, in their rich variety and diversity and in the reciprocal influences that they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all humankind, and aware that the risk of a global monoculture poses more of a threat if the developing world remains poor and marginalized,

Recognizing also that multilateral mechanisms have a unique role to play in meeting the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization,

Emphasizing the global character of the migratory phenomenon, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and the need to protect the human rights of migrants, particularly at a time in which migration flows have increased in the globalized economy,

Expressing concern at the negative impact of international financial turbulence on social and economic development and on the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Recognizing that globalization should be guided by the fundamental principles that underpin the corpus of human rights, such as equity, participation, accountability, non-discrimination at both the national and the international levels, respect for diversity, tolerance and international cooperation and solidarity,

Emphasizing that the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights; and that its immediate alleviation and eventual elimination must remain a high priority for the international community,

Strongly reiterating the determination to ensure the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including those agreed at the Millennium Summit that are described as the Millennium Development Goals, which have helped to galvanize efforts towards poverty eradication,

Deeply concerned at the inadequacy of measures to narrow the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and within countries, which has contributed, inter alia, to deepening poverty and has adversely affected the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular in developing countries,

Noting that human beings strive for a world that is respectful of human rights and cultural diversity and that, in this regard, they work to ensure that all activities, including those affected by globalization, are consistent with those aims,

1. *Recognizes* that, while globalization, by its impact on, inter alia, the role of the State, may affect human rights, the promotion and protection of all human rights is first and foremost the responsibility of the State;

2. *Emphasizes* that development should be at the centre of the international economic agenda and that coherence between national development strategies and

international obligations and commitments is imperative for an enabling environment for development and an inclusive and equitable globalization;

3. *Reaffirms* that narrowing the gap between rich and poor, both within and between countries, is an explicit goal at the national and international levels, as part of the effort to create an enabling environment for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

4. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to create an environment at both the national and the global levels that is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty through, inter alia, good governance within each country and at the international level, transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems and commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system;

5. *Recognizes* that, while globalization offers great opportunities, the fact that its benefits are very unevenly shared and its costs unevenly distributed represents an aspect of the process that affects the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular in developing countries;

6. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights,[9] which focuses on the liberalization of agricultural trade and its impact on the realization of the right to development, including the right to food, and takes note of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

7. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and civil society to promote equitable and environmentally sustainable economic growth for managing globalization so that poverty is systematically reduced and the international development targets are achieved;

8. *Recognizes* that only through broad and sustained efforts, including policies and measures at the global level to create a shared future based upon our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable and have a human face, thus contributing to the full enjoyment of all human rights;

9. *Underlines* the urgent need to establish an equitable, transparent and democratic international system to strengthen and broaden the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting;

10. *Affirms* that globalization is a complex process of structural transformation, with numerous interdisciplinary aspects, which has an impact on the enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development;

11. *Also affirms* that the international community should strive to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization in a manner that ensures respect for the cultural diversity of all;

12. *Underlines*, therefore, the need to continue to analyse the consequences of globalization for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

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[9] E/CN.4/2002/54.

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[10] and requests him to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit a substantive report on the subject to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.

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[10] A/62/222.

Draft resolution IV
Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/144 of 9 December 1998, by which it adopted by consensus the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms annexed to that resolution, and reiterating the importance of the Declaration and its wide dissemination,

Recalling also all previous resolutions on this subject, in particular its resolution 60/161 of 16 December 2005 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/67 of 20 April 2005,[1]

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2,[2]

Noting with deep concern that, in many countries persons and organizations engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms are frequently facing threats, harassment and insecurity as a result of those activities, including through restrictions on freedom of association, expression or the right to peaceful assembly, or abuse of civil or criminal proceedings,

Gravely concerned that, in some instances, national security and counter-terrorism legislation and other measures have been misused to target human rights defenders or have hindered their work and safety in a manner contrary to international law,

Gravely concerned also by the continuing high level of human rights violations committed against persons engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms around the world and by the fact that, in many countries impunity for threats, attacks and acts of intimidation against human rights defenders persists and that this has a negative impact on their work and safety,

Concerned by the considerable number of communications received by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders that, together with the reports submitted by some of the special procedure mechanisms, indicate the serious nature of the risks faced by human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders,

Emphasizing the important role that individuals, civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, groups and organs of society, including independent national institutions, play in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including in combating impunity, promoting access to justice, information and public participation in decision-making and promoting, strengthening and preserving democracy, as well as in fighting poverty and promoting the right to development, and recalling that all of them have rights as well as responsibilities and duties within and towards the community;

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/62/53), chap. IV, part A.

Recognizing the substantial role that human rights defenders can play in supporting efforts in strengthening peace and development, through dialogue, openness, participation and justice, including, by monitoring, reporting on and contributing to the protection and promotion of human rights,

Recalling that, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] certain rights are recognized as non-derogable in any circumstances and that any measures derogating from other provisions of the Covenant must be in accordance with that article in all cases, and underlining the exceptional and temporary nature of any such derogations, as stated in General Comment No. 29, on states of emergency, adopted by the Human Rights Committee on 24 July 2001,[4]

Acknowledging the significant work conducted by the Special Representative, and encouraging strengthened cooperation between the Special Representative and other special procedures of the Human Rights Council as well as other relevant United Nations bodies, offices, departments and specialized agencies and personnel, both at Headquarters and at the country level, within their mandates,

Welcoming also regional initiatives for the promotion and protection of human rights and the cooperation between international and regional mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders, and encouraging further development in this regard,

Welcoming further the steps taken by some States towards adopting national policies or legislation for the protection of individuals, groups and organs of society engaged in promoting and defending human rights,

Recalling that the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting human rights rests with the State, and reaffirming that national legislation consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and other international obligations of the State in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms is the juridical framework within which human rights defenders conduct their activities, and noting with deep concern that the activities of some non-State actors pose a major threat to the security of human rights defenders,

Emphasizing the need for strong and effective measures for the protection of human rights defenders,

1. *Calls upon* all States to promote and give full effect to the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, including by taking, as appropriate, practical steps to that end;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders[5] and her

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[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/56/40), vol. I, annex VI; see also HRI/GEN/1/Rev.7.

[5] See A/62/225.

contribution to the effective promotion of the Declaration and the improvement of the protection of human rights defenders worldwide;

3. *Condemns* all human rights violations committed against persons engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms around the world, and urges States to take all appropriate action, consistent with the Declaration and all other relevant human rights instruments, to eliminate such human rights violations;

4. *Calls upon* all States to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, at both the local and the national levels, including in times of armed conflict and peacebuilding;

5. *Also calls upon* all States to ensure, protect and respect the freedom of expression and association of human rights defenders and, where registration is required, to facilitate registration, including through the establishment of effective and transparent criteria and non-discriminatory, expeditious and inexpensive procedures in accordance with national legislation;

6. *Urges* States to ensure that any measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security comply with their obligations under international law, in particular under international human rights law, and do not hinder the work and safety of individuals, groups and organs of society engaged in promoting and defending human rights;

7. *Also urges* States to take appropriate measures to address the question of impunity for attacks, threats and acts of intimidation, including cases of gender-based violence, against human rights defenders and their relatives, including by ensuring that complaints from human rights defenders are promptly investigated and addressed in a transparent, independent and accountable manner;

8. *Further urges* all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Representative in the performance of his/her mandate and to provide all information in a timely manner as well as to respond without undue delay to communications transmitted to them by the Special Representative;

9. *Calls upon* States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Representative to visit their countries, and urges them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Representative with respect to the follow-up to and implementation of his/her recommendations so as to enable the Special Representative to fulfil his/her mandate even more effectively;

10. *Invites* States to translate the Declaration into national languages and to take measures to improve its dissemination;

11. *Encourages* States to promote awareness and training in regard to the Declaration in order to enable officials, agencies, authorities and the judiciary to observe the provisions of the Declaration and thus to promote better understanding and respect for individuals, groups and organs of society engaged in promoting and defending human rights;

12. *Encourages* relevant United Nations bodies, including at the country level, within their respective mandates and working in cooperation with States, to give due consideration to the Declaration and to the reports of the Special Representative, and requests in this context the Office of the United Nations High

Commissioner for Human Rights to draw the attention of all relevant United Nations bodies, including at the country level, to the reports of the Special Representative;

13. *Requests* that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as other relevant United Nations bodies, offices, departments and specialized agencies within their respective mandates consider ways in which they can assist States in strengthening the role and security of human rights defenders, including in situations of armed conflict and peacebuilding;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Representative with human, material and financial resources in order to enable him/her to continue to carry out his/her mandate effectively, including through country visits;

15. *Requests* all concerned United Nations agencies and organizations, within their mandates, to provide all possible assistance and support to the Special Representative in the implementation of his/her programme of activities;

16. *Requests* the Special Representative to continue to report annually on his/her activities to the General Assembly and to the Human Rights Council in accordance with his/her mandate;

17. *Decides* to consider the question at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution V
Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the alarmingly high numbers of internally displaced persons throughout the world, for reasons including armed conflict, violations of human rights and natural or human-made disasters, who receive inadequate protection and assistance, and conscious of the serious challenges that this is creating for the international community,

Recognizing that natural disasters are a cause of displacement and that the consequences of hazards can be prevented or substantially mitigated by integrating disaster risk reduction strategies into national development policies and programmes,

Conscious of the human rights and the humanitarian dimensions of the problem of internally displaced persons, including in long-term displacement situations, and the responsibilities of States and the international community to strengthen further their protection and assistance,

Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction as well as to address the root causes of the displacement problem in appropriate cooperation with the international community,

Noting the growing awareness of the international community of the issue of internally displaced persons worldwide and the urgency of addressing the root causes of their displacement and finding durable solutions, including voluntary return in safety and with dignity, or local integration,

Recalling the relevant norms of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, and recognizing that the protection of internally displaced persons has been strengthened by identifying, reaffirming and consolidating specific standards for their protection, in particular through the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,[1]

Welcoming the increasing dissemination, promotion and application of the Guiding Principles when dealing with situations of internal displacement,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/46 of 19 April 2005,[2] and recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[3] regarding the need to develop global strategies to address the problem of internal displacement,

Deploring practices of forced displacement and their negative consequences for the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by large groups of populations, and recalling the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[4] that define the deportation or forcible transfer of population as a crime against humanity and the unlawful deportation or transfer, as well as ordering the displacement of the civilian population, as war crimes,

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[1] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[3] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I, chap. III).

Welcoming the cooperation established between the Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations as well as other international and regional organizations, and encouraging further strengthening of his collaboration in order to promote better protection, assistance and development strategies for internally displaced persons,

Acknowledging with appreciation the important and independent contribution of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian agencies in protecting and assisting internally displaced persons, in cooperation with relevant international bodies,

Recalling its resolution 60/168 of 16 December 2005,

1. *Takes note* with appreciation of the report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons and of his conclusions and recommendations;[5]

2. *Commends* the Representative of the Secretary-General for the activities undertaken so far, for the catalytic role that he plays in raising the level of awareness about the plight of internally displaced persons and for his ongoing efforts to address their development and other specific needs, including through the mainstreaming of the human rights of internally displaced persons into all relevant parts of the United Nations system;

3. *Encourages* the Representative of the Secretary-General, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement, the needs and human rights of those displaced, the development of benchmarks for assessing when displacement ends, measures of prevention and ways to strengthen protection, assistance and durable solutions for internally displaced persons, taking into account specific situations;

4. *Also encourages* the Representative of the Secretary-General, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his efforts to promote comprehensive strategies that focus on prevention of displacement, on better protection and assistance and on durable solutions for those displaced, taking into account the primary responsibility of the States within their jurisdiction in this regard;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided protection and assistance to internally displaced persons and have supported the work of the Representative of the Secretary-General;

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[4] *Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Rome, 15 June-17 July 1998*, vol. I: *Final Documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.I.5), sect. A, article 7, paras. 1 (d) and 2 (d), and article 8, paras. 2 (a) (vii) and 2 (e) (viii).

[5] See A/62/227.

6. *Expresses particular concern* at the grave problems faced by many internally displaced women and children, including violence and abuse, sexual exploitation, forced recruitment and abduction, and welcomes the commitment of the Representative of the Secretary-General to pay more systematic and in-depth attention to their particular assistance, protection and development needs, as well as to other groups with special needs, such as severely traumatized individuals, older persons and persons with disabilities, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing role of national human rights institutions in assisting internally displaced persons and in promoting and protecting their human rights;

8. *Notes* the importance of taking the human rights and the specific protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons into consideration, when appropriate, in peace processes, and emphasizes that durable solutions for internally displaced persons, including through voluntary return, sustainable reintegration and rehabilitation processes and their active participation, as appropriate, in the peacebuilding process, are necessary elements of effective peacebuilding;

9. *Welcomes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in this regard, and urges the Commission to intensify its efforts, within its mandate, in cooperation with national and transitional Governments and in consultation with the relevant United Nations entities, to incorporate the rights and the specific needs of internally displaced persons, including their voluntary return, reintegration and rehabilitation, as well as related land and property issues, when advising on, or proposing country-specific peacebuilding strategies for post-conflict situations in, cases under consideration, where applicable;

10. *Recognizes* the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[1] as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, welcomes the fact that an increasing number of States, United Nations agencies and regional and non-governmental organizations are applying them as a standard, and encourages all relevant actors to make use of the Guiding Principles when dealing with situations of internal displacement;

11. *Welcomes* the fact that the Representative of the Secretary-General continues to use the Guiding Principles in his dialogue with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors, and requests him to continue his efforts to further the dissemination, promotion and application of the Guiding Principles and to provide support for efforts to promote capacity-building and the use of the Guiding Principles, as well as the development of domestic legislation and policies;

12. *Encourages* States to continue to develop and implement domestic legislation and policies dealing with all stages of displacement, including through the identification of a national focal point within the Government for issues of internal displacement and through the allocation of budget resources, and encourages the international community and national actors to provide financial support and cooperation to Governments, upon request, in this regard;

13. *Urges* all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the Representative of the Secretary-General, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, and to give serious consideration to inviting the Representative to visit their countries so as to enable him to continue and enhance dialogue with Governments in addressing situations of internal displacement, and thanks those Governments that have already done so;

14. *Invites* Governments to give serious consideration, in dialogue with the Representative of the Secretary-General, to the recommendations and suggestions addressed to them, in accordance with his mandate, and to inform him of measures taken thereon;

15. *Calls upon* Governments to provide protection and assistance, including reintegration and development assistance, to internally displaced persons, and to facilitate the efforts of relevant United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations in these respects, including by further improving access to internally displaced persons;

16. *Emphasizes* the central role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator for the inter-agency coordination of protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, and welcomes continued initiatives taken in order to ensure better protection, assistance and development strategies for internally displaced persons, as well as better coordination of activities regarding them;

17. *Takes note* of the efforts currently under way by the United Nations humanitarian system, emphasizes the need to strengthen further inter-agency arrangements and the capacities of the United Nations agencies and other relevant actors to meet the immense humanitarian challenges of internal displacement, and underlines in this regard the importance of an effective, accountable and predictable collaborative approach;

18. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations agencies and humanitarian assistance, human rights and development organizations to enhance their collaboration and coordination, through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and in countries with situations of internal displacement, and to provide all possible assistance and support to the Representative of the Secretary-General;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the increased attention paid to the issue of internally displaced persons in the consolidated inter-agency appeals process, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

20. *Recognizes* the relevance of the global database on internally displaced persons advocated by the Representative of the Secretary-General, and encourages the members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and Governments to continue to collaborate on and support this effort, including by providing relevant data on situations of internal displacement and financial resources;

21. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken by regional organizations, such as the African Union, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth and the Economic Community of West African States, to address the protection, assistance and development needs of internally displaced persons, and encourages them and other

regional organizations to strengthen their activities and their cooperation with the Representative of the Secretary-General;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide his Representative, from within existing resources, with all necessary assistance to carry out his mandate effectively, and encourages the Representative to continue to seek the contributions of States, relevant organizations and institutions in order to create a more stable basis for his work;

23. *Requests* the Representative of the Secretary-General to prepare, for the General Assembly at its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons at its sixty-fourth session.

Draft resolution VI
Combating defamation of religions

The General Assembly,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights in this regard,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2000,[1] welcoming the resolve expressed in the Millennium Declaration to take measures to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies, and looking forward to its effective implementation at all levels, including in the context of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001,[2]

Recalling the proclamation of the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations,[3] and inviting States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, other international and regional organizations and civil societies to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action contained in the Global Agenda,

Welcoming the launch of the Alliance of Civilizations initiative, intended to respond to the need for a committed effort by the international community, in order to promote mutual respect and understanding among different cultures and societies, and the assignment in this regard of the High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations,

Welcoming also the progress achieved in the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Underlining the importance of increasing contacts at all levels in order to deepen dialogue and reinforce understanding among different cultures, religions, beliefs and civilizations, and welcoming in this regard the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity, held in Tehran on 3 and 4 September 2007,[4]

Reaffirming that discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes a violation of human rights and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter,

Convinced that respect for cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic diversity, as well as dialogue among and within civilizations, is essential for peace, understanding and friendship among individuals and people of the different cultures and nations of the world, while manifestations of cultural prejudice, intolerance and xenophobia towards people belonging to different cultures, religions and beliefs generate hatred and violence among peoples and nations throughout the world,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See A/CONF.189/12 and Corr.1, chap. I.

[3] See resolution 56/6.

[4] See A/62/464, annex.

Recognizing the valuable contributions of all religions and beliefs to modern civilization and the contribution that dialogue among civilizations can make to an improved awareness and understanding of common values,

Reaffirming the need for all States to continue their national and international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, cultures, religions and beliefs, and emphasizing that States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance, respect for and freedom of religion and belief,

Underlining the important role of education in the promotion of tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Deeply alarmed at the rising trends towards discrimination based on religion and faith, including in some national policies and laws that stigmatize groups of people belonging to certain religions and faiths under a variety of pretexts relating to security and illegal immigration,

Alarmed at the serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on religion or belief, intimidation and coercion motivated by extremism, religious or otherwise, occurring in many parts of the world, in addition to the negative projection of Islam in the media and the introduction and enforcement of laws that specifically discriminate against and target Muslims, particularly against Muslim minorities following the events of 11 September 2001, and threatening the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting with concern that defamation of religions could lead to social disharmony and violations of human rights,

Recalling its resolution 61/164 of 19 December 2006,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and the conclusions thereof;[5]

2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the negative stereotyping of religions and manifestations of intolerance and discrimination in matters of religion or belief still in evidence in the world;

3. *Strongly deplores* physical attacks and assaults on businesses, cultural centres and places of worship of all religions as well as targeting of religious symbols;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* about programmes and agendas pursued by extremist organizations and groups aimed at the defamation of religions and incitement to religious hatred, in particular when condoned by Governments;

5. *Also expresses its deep concern* that Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and terrorism;

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[5] A/62/288.

6. *Notes with deep concern* the intensification of the campaign of defamation of religions and the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities in the aftermath of the tragic events of 11 September 2001;

7. *Recognizes* that, in the context of the fight against terrorism and the reaction to counter-terrorism measures, defamation of religions and incitement to religious hatred becomes an aggravating factor that contributes to the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms of members of target groups, as well as their economic and social exclusion;

8. *Deplores* the use of the print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the Internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia or related intolerance and discrimination against Islam or any other religion, as well as targeting of religious symbols;

9. *Stresses* the need to effectively combat defamation of all religions and incitement to religious hatred, against Islam and Muslims in particular;

10. *Emphasizes* that everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference and to freedom of expression, and that the exercise of these rights carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to limitations as are provided by law and are necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, public health or morals and respect for religions and beliefs;

11. *Urges* States to take action to prohibit the advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence;

12. *Also urges* States to provide, within their respective legal and constitutional systems, adequate protection against acts of hatred, discrimination, intimidation and coercion resulting from defamation of religions, to take all possible measures to promote tolerance and respect for all religions and beliefs and the understanding of their value systems and to complement legal systems with intellectual and moral strategies to combat religious hatred and intolerance;

13. *Urges* all States to ensure that all public officials, including members of law enforcement bodies, the military, civil servants and educators, in the course of their official duties, respect people regardless of their different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons on the grounds of their religion or belief, and that any necessary and appropriate education or training is provided;

14. *Underscores* the need to combat defamation of religions and incitement to religious hatred by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, regional and international levels through education and awareness-raising;

15. *Urges* States to ensure equal access to education for all, in law and in practice, including access to free primary education for all children, both girls and boys, and access for adults to lifelong learning and education based on respect for human rights, diversity and tolerance, without discrimination of any kind, and to refrain from any legal or other measures leading to racial segregation in access to schooling;

16. *Calls upon* the international community to foster a global dialogue to promote a culture of tolerance and peace based on respect for human rights and diversity of religion and belief, and urges States, non-governmental organizations,

religious bodies and the print and electronic media to support and participate in such a dialogue;

17. *Affirms* that the Human Rights Council shall promote universal respect for all religious and cultural values and address instances of intolerance, discrimination and incitement of hatred against members of any community or adherents of any religion;

18. *Takes note* of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and include human rights aspects in educational programmes, particularly the World Programme for Human Rights Education proclaimed by the General Assembly on 10 December 2004,[6] and calls upon the High Commissioner to:

(a) Continue those efforts, focusing on the contributions of cultures, as well as religious and cultural diversity;

(b) Collaborate with other relevant international organizations in holding joint conferences designed to encourage the dialogue among civilizations and promote understanding of the universality of human rights and their implementation at various levels, in particular the Office of the High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations and the Unit mandated within the Secretariat to interact with various entities within the United Nations system and coordinate their contribution to the intergovernmental process;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the possible correlation between defamation of religions and the upsurge in incitement, intolerance and hatred in many parts of the world, to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.

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[6] See resolutions 59/113 A and B.

Draft resolution VII
Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] as well as other pertinent human rights instruments,

Recalling also its resolutions 54/160 of 17 December 1999, 55/91 of 4 December 2000, 57/204 of 18 December 2002, 58/167 of 22 December 2003 and 60/167 of 16 December 2005, and recalling further its resolutions 54/113 of 10 December 1999, 55/23 of 13 November 2000 and 60/4 of 20 October 2005 concerning the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations,

Noting that numerous instruments within the United Nations system promote cultural diversity, as well as the conservation and development of culture, in particular the Declaration of the Principles of International Culture Cooperation proclaimed on 4 November 1966 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fourteenth session,[3]

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General,[4]

Recalling that, as stated in resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States have the duty to cooperate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in the various spheres of international relations, in the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance,

Welcoming the adoption of the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations by its resolution 56/6 of 9 November 2001,

Welcoming also the contribution of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held at Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, to the promotion of respect for cultural diversity,

Welcoming further the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[5] together with its Action Plan,[6] adopted on 2 November 2001 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-first session, in which member States invited the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the promotion of the principles set forth in the Declaration and its Action Plan with a view to enhancing the synergy of actions in favour of cultural diversity,

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Fourteenth Session, Paris, 1966, Resolutions*.

[4] A/60/340.

[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum: *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

Taking note of the Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity, held in Tehran on 3 and 4 September 2007,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Taking into account that a culture of peace actively fosters non-violence and respect for human rights and strengthens solidarity among peoples and nations and dialogue between cultures,

Recognizing that all cultures and civilizations share a common set of universal values,

Recognizing also that the promotion of the rights of indigenous people and their cultures and traditions will contribute to the respect for and observance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations,

Considering that tolerance of cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic diversities, as well as dialogue among and within civilizations, is essential for peace, understanding and friendship among individuals and people of different cultures and nations of the world, while manifestations of cultural prejudice, intolerance and xenophobia towards different cultures and religions generate hatred and violence among peoples and nations throughout the world,

Recognizing in each culture a dignity and value that deserve recognition, respect and preservation, and convinced that, in their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences that they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all humankind,

Convinced that the promotion of cultural pluralism and tolerance towards and dialogue among various cultures and civilizations would contribute to the efforts of all peoples and nations to enrich their cultures and traditions by engaging in a mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and intellectual, moral and material achievements,

Acknowledging the diversity of the world, recognizing that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind, acknowledging the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world, and, in order to promote international peace and security, committing itself to advancing human welfare, freedom and progress everywhere, as well as to encouraging tolerance, respect, dialogue and cooperation among different cultures, civilizations and peoples,

1. *Affirms* the importance for all peoples and nations to hold, develop and preserve their cultural heritage and traditions in a national and international atmosphere of peace, tolerance and mutual respect;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption on 8 September 2000 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[7] in which Member States consider, inter alia, that tolerance is one of the fundamental values essential to international relations in the twenty-first century and that it should include the active promotion of a culture of peace and dialogue among civilizations, with human beings respecting one another in all their diversity of belief, culture and language, neither fearing nor repressing differences within and between societies but cherishing them as a precious asset of humanity;

3. *Recognizes* the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

4. *Affirms* that the international community should strive to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization in a manner that ensures respect for the cultural diversity of all;

5. *Expresses its determination* to prevent and mitigate cultural homogenization in the context of globalization, through increased intercultural exchange guided by the promotion and protection of cultural diversity;

6. *Affirms* that intercultural dialogue essentially enriches the common understanding of human rights and that the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and cooperation in the cultural fields are important;

7. *Welcomes* the recognition at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance of the necessity of respecting and maximizing the benefits of diversity within and among all nations in working together to build a harmonious and productive future by putting into practice and promoting values and principles such as justice, equality and non-discrimination, democracy, fairness and friendship, tolerance and respect within and among communities and nations, in particular through public information and educational programmes to raise awareness and understanding of the benefits of cultural diversity, including programmes in which the public authorities work in partnership with international and non-governmental organizations and other sectors of civil society;

8. *Recognizes* that respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all enhances cultural pluralism, contributing to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural background, advancing the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights throughout the world and fostering stable, friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

9. *Emphasizes* that the promotion of cultural pluralism and tolerance at the national, regional and international levels is important for enhancing respect for cultural rights and cultural diversity;

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[7] See resolution 55/2.

10. *Also emphasizes* that tolerance and respect for diversity facilitate the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including gender equality and the enjoyment of all human rights by all, and underlines the fact that tolerance and respect for cultural diversity and the universal promotion and protection of human rights are mutually supportive;

11. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

12. *Urges* States to ensure that their political and legal systems reflect the multicultural diversity within their societies and, where necessary, to improve democratic institutions so that they are more fully participatory and avoid marginalization and exclusion of, and discrimination against, specific sectors of society;

13. *Calls upon* States, international organizations and United Nations agencies, and invites civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to recognize and promote respect for cultural diversity for the purpose of advancing the objectives of peace, development and universally accepted human rights;

14. *Stresses* the necessity of freely using the media and new information and communications technologies to create the conditions for a renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the present resolution, to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as the considerations in the present resolution regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

16. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to bear in mind fully the issues raised in the present resolution in the course of its activities for the promotion and protection of human rights;

17. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question at its sixty-fourth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution VIII
Protection of migrants

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the protection of migrants, the most recent of which is resolution 61/165 of 19 December 2006, and recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/47 of 19 April 2005,[1]

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Reaffirming also that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State, and to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[3] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[4] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[5] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[6] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[7] the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations[8] and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[9]

Recalling also the provisions concerning migrants contained in the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits,

Underlining the importance of the Human Rights Council in promoting respect for the protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including migrants,

Taking note of advisory opinion OC-16/99 of 1 October 1999 on the Right to Information on Consular Assistance in the Framework of the Guarantees of the Due Process of Law and advisory opinion OC-18/03 of 17 September 2003 on the Juridical Condition and Rights of Undocumented Migrants, both issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights,

Taking note also of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 31 March 2004 in the case concerning Avena and Other Mexican Nationals, and recalling the obligations of States reaffirmed therein,

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[6] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[7] Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.

[8] Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638.

[9] Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

Recalling the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006, for the purpose of discussing the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development, which recognized the relationship between international migration, development and human rights, and taking note of the First Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, hosted and organized by the Government of Belgium from 9 to 11 July 2007,

Emphasizing the global character of the migratory phenomenon, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue in this regard, as appropriate, and the need to protect the human rights of migrants, particularly at a time in which migration flows have increased in the globalized economy and take place in a context of new security concerns,

Bearing in mind that policies and initiatives on the issue of migration, including those that refer to the orderly management of migration, should promote holistic approaches that take into account the causes and consequences of the phenomenon, as well as the full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants,

Noting that many migrant women are employed in the informal economy and in less skilled work compared with that of men, which puts those women at greater risk of abuse and exploitation,

Concerned about the large and growing number of migrants, especially women and children, who place themselves in a vulnerable situation by attempting to cross international borders without the required travel documents, and underlining the obligation of States to respect the human rights of those migrants,

Underlining the importance for States, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, to undertake information campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration, so as to enable everyone to make informed decisions and to prevent him or her from utilizing dangerous means to cross international borders,

1. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

2. *Also calls upon* States to ensure that their laws and policies, including in the areas of counter-terrorism and combating transnational organized crime such as trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, fully respect the human rights of migrants;

3. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of migrants;[10]

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[10] A/HRC/4/24; see also A/62/218.

4. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families[9] as a matter of priority, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to raise awareness and promote the Convention;

5. *Urges* States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[11] and supplementing protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air[12] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[13] to implement them fully, and calls upon States that have not done so to consider acceding to or ratifying them as a matter of priority;

6. *Takes note* of the submission of the report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its fifth and sixth sessions;[14]

7. *Requests* all States, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to take into account in their policies and initiatives on migration issues the global character of the migratory phenomenon and to give due consideration to international, regional and bilateral cooperation in this field, including by undertaking dialogues on migration that include countries of origin, destination and transit, as well as civil society, including migrants, with a view to addressing, in a comprehensive manner, inter alia, its causes and consequences and the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, granting priority to the protection of the human rights of migrants;

8. *Expresses concern* about legislation and measures adopted by some States that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

9. *Requests* States to adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants while in transit, including in ports and airports and at borders and migration checkpoints, to train public officials who work in those facilities and in border areas to treat migrants respectfully and in accordance with the law, and to prosecute, in conformity with applicable law, any act of violation of the human rights of migrants, inter alia, arbitrary detention, torture and violations of the right to life, including extrajudicial executions, during their transit from their country of origin to the country of destination and vice versa, including their transit through national borders;

10. *Urges* States to ensure that repatriation mechanisms allow for the identification and special protection of persons in vulnerable situations and take into account, in conformity with their international obligations and commitments, the principle of best interest of the child and family reunification;

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[11] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[12] Ibid., annex III.

[13] Ibid., annex II.

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 48* (A/62/48).

11. *Underlines* the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship;

12. *Reaffirms emphatically* the duty of States parties to ensure full respect for and observance of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,[8] in particular with regard to the right of all foreign nationals, regardless of their immigration status, to communicate with a consular official of the sending State in the case of arrest, imprisonment, custody or detention, and the obligation of the receiving State to inform without delay the foreign national of his or her rights under the Convention;

13. *Strongly condemns* the manifestations and acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief, and urges States to apply the existing laws when xenophobic or intolerant acts, manifestations or expressions against migrants occur, in order to eradicate impunity for those who commit xenophobic and racist acts;

14. *Requests* all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they are party, to enforce labour law effectively, including by addressing violations of such law, with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

15. *Encourages* all States to remove obstacles that may prevent the safe, unrestricted and expeditious transfer of remittances of migrants to their country of origin or to any other countries, in conformity with applicable legislation, and to consider, as appropriate, measures to solve other problems that may impede such transfers;

16. *Welcomes* immigration programmes, adopted by some countries, that allow migrants to integrate fully into the host countries, facilitate family reunification and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and encourages States to consider the possibility of adopting these types of programmes;

17. *Requests* Member States, the United Nations system, international organizations, civil society and all relevant stakeholders, especially the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, to ensure that the perspective of the human rights of migrants is included among the priority issues in the ongoing discussions on international migration and development within the United Nations system, bearing in mind the discussions of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/208 of 23 December 2003;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the resources necessary, from within existing resources of the United Nations, for the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to meet for two separate sessions in 2008, the first session to be of two consecutive weeks' duration and the second session to be of one week's duration, for the purpose of meeting the demands of the workload arising from the increasing number of reports from States parties that have been submitted to the Committee, and invites the Committee to consider ways of further improving the effectiveness of its working sessions;

19. ***Also requests*** **the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-third session and to include in that report an analysis of the ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants, including through the use of data and statistics on the contribution of migrants to recipient countries, taking into account the views of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of migrants, and decides to examine the question further under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".**

Draft resolution IX

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling also article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[1] article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and other relevant human rights provisions,

Underlining the importance of education in the promotion of tolerance, which involves the acceptance by the public of, and its respect for, diversity, including with regard to religious expressions, and underlining also the fact that education, in particular at school, should contribute in a meaningful way to promoting tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Considering that religion or belief, for those who profess either, is one of the fundamental elements in their conception of life and that freedom of religion or belief should be fully respected and guaranteed,

Concerned at attacks on religious places, sites and shrines, including any deliberate destruction of relics and monuments,

Recognizing the important work carried out by the Human Rights Committee in providing guidance with respect to the scope of the freedom of religion or belief,

Emphasizing that States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance, respect and freedom of religion or belief,

Recognizing the importance of interreligious and intrareligious dialogue and the role of religious and other non-governmental organizations in promoting tolerance in matters relating to religion or belief, and in this regard welcoming the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace, held by the General Assembly on 4 and 5 October 2007,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, most recently resolution 61/161 of 19 December 2006, as well as Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007,[3]

1. *Condemns* all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as violations of freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief;

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[1] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/62/53), chap. IV, sect. A.

2. *Stresses* that the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion applies equally to all people, regardless of their religions or beliefs, and without any discrimination as to their equal protection by the law;

3. *Emphasizes* that, as underlined by the Human Rights Committee, restrictions on the freedom to manifest religion or belief are permitted only if limitations are prescribed by law, are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, and are applied in a manner that does not vitiate the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

4. *Recognizes with deep concern* the overall rise in instances of intolerance and violence directed against members of many religious and other communities in various parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and Christianophobia and the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;[4]

5. *Also recognizes with concern* the situation of persons in vulnerable situations, including refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons, as regards their ability freely to exercise their right to freedom of religion or belief;

6. *Expresses concern* over the persistence of institutionalized social intolerance and discrimination practised against many in the name of religion or belief;

7. *Condemns* any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audio-visual and electronic media or any other means;

8. *Emphasizes* that freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression are interdependent and interrelated and mutually reinforcing;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 1/107 on incitement to racial and religious hatred and the promotion of tolerance;[5]

10. *Urges* States to step up their efforts to eliminate intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, and to this end:

(a) To ensure that their constitutional and legislative systems provide adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief to all without distinction, inter alia, by the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, or the right to practise freely one's religion, including the right to change one's religions or belief, is violated;

(b) To ensure that no one within their jurisdiction is deprived of the right to life, liberty or security of person because of religion or belief and that no one is subjected to torture or arbitrary arrest or detention on that account and to bring to justice all perpetrators of violations of these rights;

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[4] General Assembly resolution 36/55.

[5] A/HRC/2/3.

(c) To ensure, in particular, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief and to establish and maintain places for these purposes and the right of all persons to write, issue and disseminate relevant publications in these areas;

(d) To ensure that, in accordance with appropriate national legislation and in conformity with international human rights law, the freedom of all persons and members of groups to establish and maintain religious, charitable or humanitarian institutions is fully respected and protected;

(e) To ensure that all public officials and civil servants, including members of law enforcement bodies, the military and educators, in the course of their official duties, respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate on the grounds of religion or belief, and that all necessary and appropriate education or training is provided;

(f) To promote and encourage, through education and other means, understanding, tolerance and respect in all matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of a continued and strengthened dialogue among and within religions or beliefs, including among communities and religious leaders, and with the participation of women and youth, to promote greater tolerance, respect and mutual understanding;

12. *Also emphasizes* that equating any religion with terrorism should be avoided, as this may have adverse consequences on the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief of all members of the religious communities concerned;

13. *Welcomes and encourages* the continuing efforts of all actors in society, including non-governmental organizations and bodies and groups based on religion or belief, to promote the implementation of the Declaration, and further encourages their work in promoting freedom of religion or belief and in highlighting cases of religious intolerance, discrimination and persecution;

14. *Welcomes* the work and the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief;[6]

15. *Urges* all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, to respond favourably to requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to provide all necessary information for the effective fulfilment of the Rapporteur's mandate;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Rapporteur receives the necessary resources to fully discharge the Rapporteur's mandate;

17. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session;

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[6] See A/62/280.

18. *Decides* to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its sixty-third session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

Draft resolution X
Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/105 of 4 December 2000 concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling also its resolutions 55/34 B of 20 November 2000 and 55/233 of 23 December 2000, section III of its resolution 55/234 of 23 December 2000, and its resolutions 58/176 of 22 December 2003, 59/183 of 20 December 2004, 60/151 of 16 December 2005 and 61/158 of 19 December 2006 on the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa,

Recalling further that the World Conference on Human Rights recommended that more resources be made available for the strengthening of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights under the programme of technical cooperation in the field of human rights of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[1]

Recalling the report of the High Commissioner,[2]

Taking note of the holding of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth ministerial meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, in Sao Tome from 14 to 18 May 2007 and in Yaoundé from 3 to 7 September 2007,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

Welcoming the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4] in particular the decision confirmed therein to double the regular budget of the Office of the High Commissioner over the next five years,

1. *Welcomes* the activities of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa at Yaoundé;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the support provided for the establishment of the Centre by the host country;

3. *Takes note* of the adoption of the new three-year strategy for the Centre, which aims to reinforce its activities;[5]

4. *Also takes note* of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the need to ensure the full implementation of resolution 61/158;[6]

5. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide additional funds and human

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[1] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 36*, addendum (A/56/36/Add.1).

[3] A/62/317.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] A/62/317, paras. 14-19.

[6] Ibid., para. 63.

resources within the existing resources of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to enable the Centre to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and in developing a culture of democracy and the rule of law in the Central African subregion;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution XI
Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Calling attention to the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice,

Mindful of the importance of ensuring respect for the rule of law and human rights in the administration of justice, in particular in post-conflict situations, as a crucial contribution to building peace and justice and ending impunity,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/23 of 26 July 2007 entitled "Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination",

Recalling its resolution 60/159 of 16 December 2005, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/43 of 19 April 2004[1] on human rights in the administration of justice, in which the Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-third session on human rights in the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice,

1. *Invites* States to make use of technical assistance offered by the relevant United Nations programmes in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice;

2. *Invites* the Human Rights Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to closely coordinate their activities relating to the administration of justice;

3. *Invites* the Human Rights Council to continue consideration of the question of human rights in the administration of justice, based on the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice;[2]

4. *Welcomes* the increased attention paid to the issue of juvenile justice by the United Nations system, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, particularly through technical assistance activities;

5. *Also welcomes* the strengthening of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice, and encourages the members of the Panel to further increase their cooperation, in order to enhance its capacity to respond favourably to requests for technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice;

6. *Invites* Governments, relevant international and regional bodies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to devote particular attention to the issue of women in prison, including the children of women in prison,

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 3* (E/2004/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[2] A/HRC/4/102.

with a view to identifying and addressing the gender-specific aspects and challenges related to this problem;

7. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XII
Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the fundamental importance, including in response to terrorism and the fear of terrorism, of respecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law,

Reaffirming further that States are under the obligation to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons,

Reiterating the important contribution of measures taken at all levels against terrorism, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights law and refugee and humanitarian law, to the functioning of democratic institutions and the maintenance of peace and security and thereby to the full enjoyment of human rights, as well as the need to continue this fight, including through international cooperation and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this respect,

Deeply deploring the occurrence of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of the fight against terrorism, as well as violations of international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Recognizing that the respect for all human rights, the respect for democracy and the respect for the rule of law are interrelated and mutually reinforcing,

Noting with concern measures that can undermine human rights and the rule of law, such as the detention of persons suspected of acts of terrorism in the absence of a legal basis for detention and due process guarantees, the deprivation of liberty that amounts to placing a detained person outside of the protection of the law, the trial of suspects without fundamental judicial guarantees, the illegal deprivation of liberty and transfer of individuals suspected of terrorist activities, and the return of suspects to countries without individual assessment of the risk of there being substantial grounds for believing that they would be in danger of subjection to torture, and limitations to effective scrutiny of counter-terrorism measures,

Stressing that measures used in the fight against terrorism, including profiling of individuals and the use of diplomatic assurances, memorandums of understanding and other transfer agreements or arrangements, must be in compliance with States' obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming that acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity and security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism,[1]

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[1] See sect. I, para. 17, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III).

Reaffirming its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable, and renewing its commitment to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism,

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Noting the declarations, statements and recommendations of a number of human rights treaty monitoring bodies and special procedures on the question of the compatibility of counter-terrorism measures with human rights obligations,

Acknowledging the adoption of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/177 of 20 December 2006 and recognizing that its entry into force, expected before the sixty-third session of the Assembly, will be a significant event,

Emphasizing the importance of properly interpreting and implementing the obligations of States with respect to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and of abiding strictly by the definition of torture in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[2] in the fight against terrorism,

Recalling its resolutions 57/219, 58/187, 59/191, 60/158 and 61/171, Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2003/68,[3] 2004/87[4] and 2005/80[5] and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, including its decision 2/112,[6]

Recalling also the establishment by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/80 of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,

Recalling further its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993 and, inter alia, the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and protect the effective enjoyment of all human rights,

Acknowledging the work of the Human Rights Council in promoting respect for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the fight against terrorism,

Bearing in mind the special procedures review process being undertaken by the Human Rights Council,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006,[7] and reaffirming its relevant clauses on the measures to ensure respect for human rights for all, international humanitarian law and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism,

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 3* (E/2003/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[4] Ibid., *2004, Supplement No. 3* (E/2004/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[5] Ibid., *2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/62/53), chap. I, sect. B.

[7] Resolution 60/288.

1. *Reaffirms* that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;

2. *Deplores* the suffering caused by terrorism to the victims and their families, expresses its profound solidarity with them, and stresses the need to consider providing them with assistance on a voluntary basis;

3. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[8] to respect certain rights as non-derogable in any circumstances, recalls, in regard to all other Covenant rights, that any measures derogating from the provisions of the Covenant must be in accordance with that article in all cases, and underlines the exceptional and temporary nature of any such derogations;[9]

4. *Calls upon* States to raise awareness about the importance of these obligations among national authorities involved in combating terrorism;

5. *Reaffirms* that counter-terrorism measures should be implemented in full consideration of human rights of persons belonging to minorities and must not be discriminatory on grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin;

6. *Urges* States to fully respect non-refoulement obligations under international refugee and human rights law and, at the same time, to review, with full respect for these obligations and other legal safeguards, the validity of a refugee status decision in an individual case if credible and relevant evidence comes to light that indicates that the person in question has committed any criminal acts, including terrorist acts, falling under the exclusion clauses under international refugee law;

7. *Calls upon* States to refrain from returning persons, including in cases related to terrorism, to their countries of origin or to a third State whenever such transfer would be contrary to their obligations under international law, in particular human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, including in cases where there are substantial grounds for believing that they would be in danger of subjection to torture, or where their life or freedom would be threatened in violation of international refugee law on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, bearing in mind obligations that States may have to prosecute individuals not so returned;

8. *Also calls upon* States to ensure that guidelines and practices in all border control operations and other pre-entry mechanisms are clear and fully respect their obligations under international law, particularly refugee law and human rights law, towards persons seeking international protection;

9. *Urges* States, while countering terrorism, to ensure due process guarantees, consistent with all relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of

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[8] See resolution 2200 (XXI), annex.

[9] See, for example, General Comment No. 29 on states of emergency adopted by the Human Rights Committee on 24 July 2001.

Human Rights,[10] of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of the Geneva Conventions,[11] in their respective fields of applicability;

10. *Opposes* any form of deprivation of liberty that amounts to placing a detained person outside of the protection of the law and urges States to respect the safeguards concerning the liberty, security, and dignity of the person and to treat all prisoners in all places of detention in accordance with international law, including human rights law and international humanitarian law;

11. *Reaffirms* that it is imperative that all States work to uphold and protect the dignity of individuals and their fundamental freedoms, as well as democratic practices and the rule of law, while countering terrorism;

12. *Encourages* States, while countering terrorism, to take into account relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions on human rights, and encourages them to give due consideration to the recommendations of the special procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and the relevant comments and views of United Nations human rights treaty bodies;

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[12] and of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism[13] submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/171 and takes note of the recommendations and conclusions contained therein;

14. *Welcomes* the ongoing dialogue established in the context of the fight against terrorism between the Security Council and its Counter-Terrorism Committee and the relevant bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights, and encourages the Security Council and its Counter-Terrorism Committee to strengthen the links and to continue to develop cooperation with relevant human rights bodies, in particular with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and other relevant special procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, giving due regard to the promotion and protection of human rights in the ongoing work pursuant to relevant Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism;

15. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors, as appropriate, to continue to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which, inter alia, reaffirms respect for human rights for all and the rule of law to be the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism;

16. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism to continue to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, including by raising awareness about the necessity to respect human rights while countering terrorism;

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[10] Resolution 217 A (III).

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[12] A/62/298.

[13] A/62/263.

17. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the cooperation between the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and all relevant procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council as well as the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, and urges them to continue their cooperation, in accordance with their mandates, and to coordinate their efforts, where appropriate, in order to promote a consistent approach on this subject;

18. *Requests* all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, including by reacting promptly to the urgent appeals of the Special Rapporteur and providing the information requested, as well as to cooperate with other relevant procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council dealing with the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;

19. *Calls upon* States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries;

20. *Welcomes* the work by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandate given to her in resolution 60/158 in 2005 and requests the High Commissioner to continue her efforts in this regard;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session;

22. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-third session the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.

Draft resolution XIII

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to promoting international cooperation, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 1, paragraph 3, as well as relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[1] for enhancing genuine cooperation among Member States in the field of human rights,

Recalling its adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on 8 September 2000[2] and its resolution 61/168 of 19 December 2006, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/54 of 20 April 2005 on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,[3]

Recalling also the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held at Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, and its role in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are important elements in all the activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling the adoption of resolution 2000/22 of 18 August 2000, on the promotion of dialogue on human rights issues, by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights at its fifty-second session,[4]

1. *Reaffirms* that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and the responsibility of all Member States to promote, protect and encourage respect for

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[1] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[4] See E/CN.4/2001/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/46, chap. II, sect. A.

human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

2. *Recognizes* that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

3. *Reaffirms* that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

4. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights and for the achievement of the objectives of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

6. *Considers* that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Reaffirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, objectivity and transparency, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

8. *Calls upon* Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

9. *Invites* States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means to enhance international cooperation and dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery;

11. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-third session.

Draft resolution XIV
The right to development

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, which expresses, in particular, the determination to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, as well as to employ international mechanisms for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2]

Recalling also the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further that the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986, confirmed that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of opportunity for development is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who make up nations, and that the individual is the central subject and beneficiary of development,

Stressing that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[3] reaffirmed the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights, and the individual as the central subject and beneficiary of development,

Reaffirming the objective of making the right to development a reality for everyone, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2000,[4]

Deeply concerned that the majority of indigenous peoples in the world live in conditions of poverty, and recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty and inequity on indigenous peoples by ensuring their full and effective inclusion in development and poverty eradication programmes,

Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interrelatedness, interdependence and mutually reinforcing nature of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including the right to development,

Expressing concern over the suspension of the trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization, and stressing the need for a successful outcome of the Doha Development Round in key areas such as agriculture, market access for non-agricultural products, trade facilitation, development and services,

Recalling the outcome of the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in São Paulo, Brazil, from 13 to 18 June 2004, on the theme "Enhancing the coherence between national

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

development strategies and global economic processes towards economic growth and development, particularly of developing countries",[5]

Recalling also **all its previous resolutions, Human Rights Council resolution 4/4 of 30 March 2007[6] and previous resolutions of the Council and those of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to development, in particular Commission resolution 1998/72 of 22 April 1998,[7] on the urgent need to make further progress towards the realization of the right to development as set out in the Declaration on the Right to Development,**

Welcoming **the outcome of the eighth session of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council, held in Geneva from 26 February to 2 March 2007, as contained in the report of the Working Group,[8]**

Recalling **the Fourteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2006, the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, on 29 and 30 May 2006, and the Fourteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Durban, South Africa, from 17 to 19 August 2004,**

Reiterating its continuing support **for the New Partnership for Africa's Development[9] as a development framework for Africa,**

Recognizing **that poverty is an affront to human dignity,**

Recognizing also **that extreme poverty and hunger are the greatest global threat that requires the collective commitment of the international community for its eradication, pursuant to Millennium Development Goal 1, and therefore calling upon the international community, including the Human Rights Council, to contribute towards achieving that goal,**

Recognizing further **that historical injustices have undeniably contributed to the poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion, economic disparity, instability and insecurity that affect many people in different parts of the world, in particular in developing countries,**

Stressing **that poverty eradication is one of the critical elements in the promotion and realization of the right to development and that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels, especially in the context of the Millennium Development Goal of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,**

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations adopted by consensus by the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council at its eighth session,[8] and calls for their immediate, full and effective implementation by

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[5] See TD/412.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/62/53), chap. III, sect. A.

[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[8] A/HRC/4/47.

[9] A/57/304, annex.

the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant actors;

2. *Supports* the realization of the mandate of the Working Group on the Right to Development as renewed for a period of two years by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 4/4, with the recognition that the Working Group shall convene annual sessions of five working days and present its reports to the Council;

3. *Also supports* the realization of the mandate of the high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development, established within the framework of the Working Group on the Right to Development, as renewed for a period of two years by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 4/4, with the further recognition that the task force will convene annual sessions of seven working days and present its reports to the Working Group on the Right to Development;

4. *Emphasizes* the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 establishing the Human Rights Council, and, in this regard, calls upon the Council to implement the agreement:

(a) To promote and advance sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) To agree on a programme of work that will lead to raising the right to development, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[3] to the same level and on a par with all other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Notes with appreciation* that the high-level task force, at its second meeting, examined Millennium Development Goal 8, on developing a global partnership for development, and suggested criteria for its periodic evaluation with the aim of improving the effectiveness of global partnership with regard to the realization of the right to development;[10]

6. *Stresses* the importance of endorsement of the road map outlined in paragraphs 52 to 54 of the report of the Working Group on the Right to Development on its eighth session,[8] which would ensure that the criteria for the periodic evaluation of global partnerships, as identified in Millennium Development Goal 8, prepared by the high-level task force and being progressively developed and refined by the Working Group, are extended to other components of Millennium Development Goal 8 by no later than 2009;

7. *Also stresses* that the above criteria, as endorsed by the Working Group, should be used, as appropriate, in the elaboration of a comprehensive and coherent set of standards for the implementation of the right to development;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance that, upon completion of the above phases, the Working Group take appropriate steps for ensuring respect for and practical application of these standards, which could take various forms, including guidelines on the implementation of the right to development, and evolve into a basis for consideration of an international legal standard of a binding nature, through a collaborative process of engagement;

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[10] See E/CN.4/2005/WG.18/TF/3.

9. *Stresses* the importance of the core principles contained in the conclusions of the Working Group at its third session,[11] congruent with the purpose of international human rights instruments, such as equality, non-discrimination, accountability, participation and international cooperation, as critical to mainstreaming the right to development at the national and international levels, and underlines the importance of the principles of equity and transparency;

10. *Also stresses* that it is important that the high-level task force and the Working Group, in the discharge of their mandates, take into account the need:

(a) To promote the democratization of the system of international governance in order to increase the effective participation of developing countries in international decision-making;

(b) To also promote effective partnerships such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development[9] and other similar initiatives with the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, for the purpose of the realization of their right to development, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) To strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international level, while urging all States to undertake at the national level the necessary policy formulation and to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as a fundamental human right, and also urging all States to expand and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development in the context of promoting effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development, bearing in mind that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level;

(d) To consider ways and means to continue to ensure the operationalization of the right to development as a priority, including through further consideration of the elaboration of a convention on the right to development;

(e) To mainstream the right to development in the policies and operational activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, programmes and funds, as well as in policies and strategies of the international financial and multilateral trading system, taking into account in this regard that the core principles of the international economic, commercial and financial spheres, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international cooperation, including effective partnerships for development, are indispensable in achieving the right to development and preventing discriminatory treatment arising out of political or other non-economic considerations, in addressing the issues of concern to the developing countries;

11. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to ensure that its Advisory Committee pursues the ongoing work done by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on the right to development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights resolutions, and in compliance with decisions to be taken by the Human Rights

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[11] E/CN.4/2002/28/Rev.1, sect. VIII.A.

Council, and requests the Secretary-General to report on progress in this regard to the Assembly at its sixty-third session;

12. *Invites* Member States and all other stakeholders to participate actively in future sessions of the Social Forum, while recognizing the strong support extended to the Forum at its previous four sessions by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights;

13. *Reaffirms* the commitment to implement the goals and targets set out in all the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their review processes, in particular those relating to the realization of the right to development, recognizing that the realization of the right to development is critical to achieving the objectives, goals and targets set in those outcome documents;

14. *Also reaffirms* that the realization of the right to development is essential to the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[3] which regards all human rights as universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, places the human person at the centre of development and recognizes that, while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights;

15. *Stresses* that the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights lies with the State, and reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

16. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of States to create national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development, as well as their commitment to cooperate with each other to that end;

17. *Also reaffirms* the need for an international environment that is conducive to the realization of the right to development;

18. *Stresses* the need to strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international and national levels, and calls upon States to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as a fundamental human right;

19. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of identifying and analysing obstacles impeding the full realization of the right to development at both the national and the international levels;

20. *Affirms* that, while globalization offers both opportunities and challenges, the process of globalization remains deficient in achieving the objectives of integrating all countries into a globalized world, and stresses the need for policies and measures at the national and global levels to respond to the challenges and opportunities of globalization if this process is to be made fully inclusive and equitable;

21. *Recognizes* that, despite continuous efforts on the part of the international community, the gap between developed and developing countries remains unacceptably wide, that developing countries continue to face difficulties in

participating in the globalization process and that many risk being marginalized and effectively excluded from its benefits;

22. *Underlines* the fact that the international community is far from meeting the target set in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[4] of halving the number of people living in poverty by 2015, reaffirms the commitment made to meet that target, and emphasizes the principle of international cooperation, including partnership and commitment, between developed and developing countries towards achieving the goal;

23. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

24. *Recognizes* the need to address market access for developing countries, including in agriculture, services and non-agricultural products, in particular those of interest to developing countries;

25. *Calls for* the implementation of a desirable pace of meaningful trade liberalization, including in areas under negotiation; implementation of commitments on implementation-related issues and concerns; review of special and differential-treatment provisions, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational; avoidance of new forms of protectionism; and capacity-building and technical assistance for developing countries as important issues in making progress towards the effective implementation of the right to development;

26. *Recognizes* the important link between the international economic, commercial and financial spheres and the realization of the right to development, stresses, in this regard, the need for good governance and broadening the base of decision-making at the international level on issues of development concern and the need to fill organizational gaps, as well as strengthen the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions, and also stresses the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting;

27. *Also recognizes* that good governance and the rule of law at the national level assist all States in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the right to development, and agrees on the value of the ongoing efforts being made by States to identify and strengthen good governance practices, including transparent, responsible, accountable and participatory government, that are responsive and appropriate to their needs and aspirations, including in the context of agreed partnership approaches to development, capacity-building and technical assistance;

28. *Further recognizes* the important role and the rights of women and the application of a gender perspective as a cross-cutting issue in the process of realizing the right to development, and notes in particular the positive relationship between women's education and their equal participation in the civil, cultural, economic, political and social activities of the community and the promotion of the right to development;

29. *Stresses* the need for the integration of the rights of children, girls and boys alike, in all policies and programmes, and for ensuring the promotion and protection of those rights, especially in areas relating to health, education and the full development of their capacities;

30. *Welcomes* the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS adopted at the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on 2 June 2006,[12] stresses that further and additional measures must be taken at the national and international levels to fight HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, taking into account ongoing efforts and programmes, and reiterates the need for international assistance in this regard;

31. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[13] on 13 December 2006 and notes that this Convention is open for signature;

32. *Emphasizes* its commitment to indigenous peoples in the process of realization of the right to development, and stresses the commitment to ensure their rights in areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security recognized in international human rights obligations and highlighted in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007;

33. *Recognizes* the need for strong partnerships with civil society organizations and the private sector in pursuit of poverty eradication and development, as well as for corporate social responsibility;

34. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for taking concrete and effective measures to prevent, combat and criminalize all forms of corruption at all levels, to prevent, detect and deter in a more effective manner international transfers of illicitly acquired assets and to strengthen international cooperation in asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[14] particularly chapter V thereof, stresses the importance of a genuine political commitment on the part of all Governments through a firm legal framework, and in this context urges States to sign and ratify as soon as possible, and States parties to implement effectively, the Convention;

35. *Also emphasizes* the need to strengthen further the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and realization of the right to development, including ensuring effective use of the financial and human resources necessary to fulfil its mandate, and calls upon the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the High Commissioner with the necessary resources;

36. *Reaffirms* the request to the High Commissioner, in mainstreaming the right to development, to undertake effectively activities aimed at strengthening the global partnership for development between Member States, development agencies and the international development, financial and trade institutions, and to reflect those activities in detail in her next report to the Human Rights Council;

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[12] Resolution 60/262, annex.

[13] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[14] Resolution 58/4, annex.

37. *Calls upon* the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to mainstream the right to development in their operational programmes and objectives, and stresses the need for the international financial and multilateral trading systems to mainstream the right to development in their policies and objectives;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs and bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, international development and financial institutions, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations;

39. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the present resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invites the Chairperson of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixty-third session.

Draft resolution XV
Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on this subject, the most recent of which was resolution 61/170 of 19 December 2006, resolution 6/7 of the Human Rights Council of 28 September 2007[1] and previous resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights,

Reaffirming the pertinent principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, in particular article 32 thereof, in which it declared that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2] submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/21 of 23 April 1999,[3] and the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 52/120 of 12 December 1997[4] and 55/110 of 4 December 2000,[5]

Stressing that unilateral coercive measures and legislation are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States,

Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights, and, in this regard, reaffirming the right to development as an integral part of all human rights,

Recalling the Final Document of the Fourteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Havana from 11 to 16 September 2006,[6] in which they agreed to oppose and condemn these measures or laws and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them and urge other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other United Nations organs, and to request States applying these measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately,

Recalling that the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, called upon States to refrain from any unilateral coercive measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that creates obstacles to trade relations among States and impedes the full realization of all human rights,[7] and also severely threatens the freedom of trade,

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[1] See A/HRC/6/L.11 (to be issued in final form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/62/53)), chap. I, sect. A.

[2] A/62/255.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[4] A/53/293 and Add.1.

[5] A/56/207 and Add.1.

[6] A/61/472-S/2006/780, annex I.

[7] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. I, para. 31.

Bearing in mind all the references to this question in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development adopted by the World Summit for Social Development on 12 March 1995,[8] the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995,[9] the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda adopted by the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on 14 June 1996,[10] and their five-year reviews,

Expressing its concern about the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on international relations, trade, investment and cooperation,

Expressing its grave concern that, in some countries, the situation of children is adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women and children, including adolescents,

Deeply concerned that, despite the recommendations adopted on this question by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the former Commission on Human Rights and recent major United Nations conferences, and contrary to general international law and the Charter, unilateral coercive measures continue to be promulgated and implemented with all their negative implications for the social-humanitarian activities and economic and social development of developing countries, including their extraterritorial effects, thereby creating additional obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples and individuals under the jurisdiction of other States,

Bearing in mind all the extraterritorial effects of any unilateral legislative, administrative and economic measures, policies and practices of a coercive nature against the development process and the enhancement of human rights in developing countries, which create obstacles to the full realization of all human rights,

Reaffirming that unilateral coercive measures are a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,[11]

Recalling article 1, paragraph 2, common to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[12] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[12] which provides, inter alia, that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

Noting the continuing efforts of the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development of the Commission on Human Rights, and reaffirming in particular its criteria, according to which unilateral coercive measures are one of the obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

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[8] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[9] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[10] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[11] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[12] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

1. *Urges* all States to stop adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[13] and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development;

2. *Also urges* all States not to adopt any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that impede the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular children and women, that hinder their well-being and that create obstacles to the full enjoyment of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for his or her health and well-being and his or her right to food, medical care and the necessary social services, as well as to ensure that food and medicine are not used as tools for political pressure;

3. *Strongly objects* to the extraterritorial nature of those measures which, in addition, threaten the sovereignty of States and, in this context, calls upon all Member States neither to recognize these measures nor apply them, as well as to take administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial applications or effects of unilateral coercive measures;

4. *Condemns* the continued unilateral application and enforcement by certain Powers of unilateral coercive measures and rejects these measures with all their extraterritorial effects as being tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries, adopted with a view to preventing these countries from exercising their right to decide, of their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, and because of the negative effects of these measures on the realization of all the human rights of vast sectors of their populations, in particular children, women and the elderly;

5. *Reaffirms* that essential goods such as food and medicines should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development;

6. *Calls upon* Member States that have initiated such measures to abide by the principles of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the declarations of the United Nations and world conferences and relevant resolutions and to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international human rights instruments to which they are party by revoking such measures at the earliest possible time;

7. *Reaffirms*, in this context, the right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

8. *Recalls* that, according to the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, and according to the relevant principles

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[13] Resolution 217 A (III).

and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, in particular article 32, no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;

9. *Rejects* all attempts to introduce unilateral coercive measures and urges the Human Rights Council to take fully into account the negative impact of these measures, including through the enactment of national laws and their extraterritorial application which are not in conformity with international law, in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development;

10. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging her functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development and bearing in mind the continuing impact of unilateral coercive measures on the population of developing countries, to give priority to the present resolution in her annual report to the General Assembly;

11. *Underlines* that unilateral coercive measures are one of the major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development[11] and, in this regard, calls upon all States to avoid the unilateral imposition of economic coercive measures and the extraterritorial application of domestic laws which run counter to the principles of free trade and hamper the development of developing countries, as recognized by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Right to Development;

12. *Recognizes* that the Declaration of Principles adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,[14] strongly urged States to avoid and refrain from any unilateral measure in building the information society;

13. *Supports* the invitation of the Human Rights Council to all special rapporteurs and existing thematic mechanisms of the Council in the field of economic, social and cultural rights to pay due attention, within the scope of their respective mandates, to the negative impact and consequences of unilateral coercive measures;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, to continue to collect their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session, while reiterating once again the need to highlight the practical and preventive measures in this respect;

15. *Decides* to examine the question on a priority basis at its sixty-third session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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[14] A/C.2/59/3, annex, chap. I, sect. A.

Draft resolution XVI
Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 60/163 of 16 December 2005,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/56 of 20 April 2005 entitled "Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all",[1]

Taking note of its resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984 entitled "Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace", and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Determined to foster strict respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Underlining, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, its full and active support for the United Nations and for the enhancement of its role and effectiveness in strengthening international peace, security and justice and in promoting the solution of international problems, as well as the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Emphasizing its objective of promoting better relations among all States and contributing to setting up conditions in which their people can live in true and lasting peace, free from any threat to or attempt against their security,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its commitment to peace, security and justice and the continuing development of friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Rejecting the use of violence in pursuit of political aims, and stressing that only peaceful political solutions can ensure a stable and democratic future for all people around the world,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring respect for the principles of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter and international law,

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[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

Reaffirming also that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Reaffirming further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[3]

Recognizing that peace and development are mutually reinforcing, including in the prevention of armed conflict,

Affirming that human rights include social, economic and cultural rights and the right to peace, a healthy environment and development, and that development is in fact the realization of those rights,

Underlining the fact that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental rights, is contrary to the Charter and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation,

Recalling that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] can be fully realized,

Convinced of the aim of creating conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Convinced also that life without war is the primary international prerequisite for the material well-being, development and progress of countries and for the full implementation of the rights and fundamental human freedoms proclaimed by the United Nations,

Convinced further that international cooperation in the field of human rights contributes to creating an international environment of peace and stability,

1. *Stresses* that peace is a vital requirement for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all;

2. *Also stresses* that the deep fault line that divides human society between the rich and the poor and the ever-increasing gap between the developed and developing worlds pose a major threat to global prosperity, peace and security and stability;

3. *Solemnly declares* that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace and that the preservation and promotion of peace constitutes a fundamental obligation of each State;

4. *Emphasizes* that the preservation and promotion of peace demands that the policies of States be directed towards the elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, the renunciation of the use or threat of use of force in

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[3] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[4] Resolution 217 A (III).

international relations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Affirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and an international system based on respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter and the promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development and the right of peoples to self-determination;

6. *Urges* all States to respect and to put into practice the purposes and principles of the Charter in their relations with other States, irrespective of their political, economic or social system and of their size, geographical location or level of economic development;

7. *Reaffirms* the duty of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, to use peaceful means to settle any dispute to which they are parties and the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, as a vital requirement for the promotion and protection of all human rights of everyone and all peoples;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations with Member States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations on how the Human Rights Council could work for the promotion of an international environment conducive to the full realization of the right of peoples to peace, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

9. *Invites* States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

10. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of the promotion of the right of peoples to peace at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XVII
The right to food

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the issue of the right to food, in particular resolution 61/163 of 19 December 2006 and resolution 6/2 of the Human Rights Council of 27 September 2007,[1] as well as all resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights in this regard,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her or his health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition[3] and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4]

Recalling further the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[5] in which the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger is recognized,

Bearing in mind the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action[6] and the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, adopted in Rome on 13 June 2002,[7]

Reaffirming the concrete recommendations contained in the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004,[8]

Bearing in mind paragraph 6 of its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Reaffirming also that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and the international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication,

Reiterating, as in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, that food should not be used as an instrument of political or economic pressure, and reaffirming in this regard the importance of international cooperation and solidarity, as well as the necessity of refraining from unilateral measures that are not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that endanger food security,

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[1] See document A/HRC/6/L.11 (to be issued in final form as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/63/53)), chap. I, sect. A.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[6] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996 (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[7] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

[8] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, Rome, 22-27 November 2004* (CL 127/REP), appendix D; see also E/CN.4/2005/131, annex.

Convinced that each State must adopt a strategy consistent with its resources and capacities to achieve its individual goals in implementing the recommendations contained in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action and, at the same time, cooperate regionally and internationally in order to organize collective solutions to global issues of food security in a world of increasingly interlinked institutions, societies and economies where coordinated efforts and shared responsibilities are essential,

Recognizing that the problems of hunger and food insecurity have global dimensions and that there has been virtually no progress made on reducing hunger and that it could increase dramatically in some regions unless urgent, determined and concerted action is taken, given the anticipated increase in the world's population and the stress on natural resources,[9]

Noting that environmental degradation, desertification and global climate change are exacerbating destitution and desperation, causing a negative impact on the realization of the right to food, in particular in developing countries,

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters, diseases and pests and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and livelihood and threatened agricultural production and food security, in particular in developing countries,

Stressing the importance of reversing the continuing decline of official development assistance devoted to agriculture, both in real terms and as a share of total official development assistance,

Welcoming the theme "The right to food", chosen by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to mark World Food Day on 16 October 2007,

Taking note of the Final Declaration adopted at the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil, on 10 March 2006,[10]

1. *Reaffirms* that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

2. *Also reaffirms* the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

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[9] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report on the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2006* (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2006).

[10] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Pôrto Alegre, Brazil, 7-10 March 2006* (c 2006/REP), appendix G.

3. *Considers it intolerable* that more than 6 million children still die every year from hunger-related illness before their fifth birthday and that there are about 854 million undernourished people in the world and that, while the prevalence of hunger has diminished, the absolute number of undernourished people has been increasing in recent years when, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the planet could produce enough food to feed 12 billion people, twice the world's present population;

4. *Expresses its concern* that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries, girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

5. *Encourages* all States to take action to address gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where it contributes to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access to resources, including income, land and water, to enable them to feed themselves and their families;

6. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food to continue mainstreaming a gender perspective in the fulfilment of his mandate, and encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all other United Nations bodies and mechanisms addressing the right to food and food insecurity to integrate a gender perspective into their relevant policies, programmes and activities;

7. *Reaffirms* the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

8. *Encourages* all States to take steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to food, including steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food, and to create and adopt national plans to combat hunger, and recognizes in this regard the great efforts and positive developments with respect to the right to food in some developing countries and regions including those highlighted in the interim report of the Special Rapporteur;[11]

9. *Stresses* that improving access to productive resources and public investment in rural development is essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, including through the promotion of investments in appropriate, small-scale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts;

10. *Recognizes* that 80 per cent of hungry people live in rural areas, and 50 per cent are small-scale farm-holders, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, given the increasing cost of inputs, and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises is an element key to food security and provision of the right to food;

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[11] See A/62/289.

11. *Stresses* the importance of fighting hunger in rural areas, including through national efforts supported by international partnerships to stop desertification and land degradation and through investments and public policies that are specifically appropriate to the risk of drylands, and, in this regard, calls for the full implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;[12]

12. *Stresses* its commitments to promote and protect, without discrimination, the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples, in accordance with international human rights obligations and taking into account, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[13] and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous communities have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face for the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

13. *Requests* all States and private actors, as well as international organizations within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in the ongoing negotiations in different fields;

14. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen national commitment as well as international assistance, upon request and in cooperation with affected countries, towards a better realization and protection of the right to food, and in particular to develop national protection mechanisms for people forced to leave their homes and land because of hunger or natural or man-made disasters affecting the enjoyment of the right to food;

15. *Stresses* the need to make efforts to mobilize and optimize the allocation and utilization of technical and financial resources from all sources, including external debt relief for developing countries, and to reinforce national actions to implement sustainable food security policies;

16. *Recognizes* the need for a successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round negotiations of the World Trade Organization as a contribution to creating international conditions that permit the realization of the right to food;

17. *Stresses* that all States should make all efforts to ensure that their international policies of a political and economic nature, including international trade agreements, do not have a negative impact on the right to food in other countries;

18. *Recalls* the importance of the New York Declaration on Action against Hunger and Poverty, and recommends the continuation of efforts aimed at identifying additional sources of financing for the fight against hunger and poverty;

19. *Recognizes* that the promises made at the World Food Summit in 1996 to halve the number of persons who are undernourished are not being fulfilled, and

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[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[13] Resolution 61/295, annex.

invites once again all international financial and development institutions, as well as the relevant United Nations agencies and funds, to give priority to and provide the necessary funding to realize the aim of halving by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, as well as the right to food as set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security[6] and the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[4]

20. *Reaffirms* that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases;

21. *Urges* States to give adequate priority in their development strategies and expenditures to the realization of the right to food;

22. *Stresses* the importance of international development cooperation and assistance, in particular in activities related to disaster risk reduction and in emergency situations such as natural and man-made disasters, diseases and pests, for the realization of the right to food and the achievement of sustainable food security, while recognizing that each country has the primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of national programmes and strategies in this regard;

23. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders to support national efforts aimed at responding rapidly to the food crises currently occurring across Africa and expresses its deep concern that funding shortfalls are forcing the World Food Programme to cut operations across different regions, including Southern Africa;

24. *Invites* all relevant international organizations, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to promote policies and projects that have a positive impact on the right to food, to ensure that partners respect the right to food in the implementation of common projects, to support strategies of Member States aimed at the fulfilment of the right to food and to avoid any actions that could have a negative impact on the realization of the right to food;

25. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, and expresses its appreciation for the work and commitment of the first mandate-holder to achieving the realization of the right to food;

26. *Supports* the realization of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur as extended for a period of three years by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 6/2 of 27 September 2007;[1]

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur;

28. *Welcomes* the work already done by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting the right to adequate food, in particular its General Comment No. 12 (1999) on the right to adequate food (article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights),[14] in which the Committee

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[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/2000/22 and Corr.1), annex V.

affirmed, inter alia, that the right to adequate food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person and is indispensable for the fulfilment of other human rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights, and is also inseparable from social justice, requiring the adoption of appropriate economic, environmental and social policies, at both the national and the international levels, oriented to the eradication of poverty and the fulfilment of all human rights for all;

29. *Recalls* General Comment No. 15 (2002) of the Committee on the right to water (articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant),[15] in which the Committee noted, inter alia, the importance of ensuring sustainable water resources for human consumption and agriculture in realization of the right to adequate food;

30. *Reaffirms* that the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004,[8] represent a practical tool to promote the realization of the right to food for all, contribute to the achievement of food security and thus provide an additional instrument in the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

31. *Welcomes* the continued cooperation of the High Commissioner, the Committee and the Special Rapporteur, and encourages them to continue their cooperation in this regard;

32. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his task, to supply all necessary information requested by him and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate more effectively;

33. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue his work, including by examining the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food within his existing mandate;

34. *Invites* Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate, inter alia, through the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;

35. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the question at its sixty-third session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

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[15] Ibid., *2003, Supplement No. 2* (E/2003/22), annex IV.

Draft resolution XVIII

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that among the purposes of the United Nations are those of developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and taking other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, as well as achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights[2] and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in the field of human rights should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies but also on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and for the basic purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

Recalling its previous resolutions in this regard,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues, as affirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[3]

Affirming the importance of the objectivity, independence and discretion of the special rapporteurs and representatives on thematic issues and on countries, as well as of the members of the working groups, in carrying out their mandates,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and other relevant international instruments, and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with that international framework;

4. *Considers* that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. *Reaffirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as a legitimate concern of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends;

6. *Requests* all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups, to take duly into account the contents of the present resolution in carrying out their mandates;

7. *Expresses its conviction* that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Stresses*, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

9. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, and international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to take duly into account the present resolution and to consider further proposals for the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to present further practical

proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

12. *Decides* to consider the matter at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

Draft resolution XIX
Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, including universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling also the Preamble to the Charter, in particular the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Reaffirming that the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms must be considered a priority objective of the United Nations in accordance with its purposes and principles, in particular the purpose of international cooperation, and that, within the framework of these purposes and principles, the promotion and protection of all human rights is a legitimate concern of the international community,

Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples to an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

Recognizing that the international community should devise ways and means to remove current obstacles and meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations resulting therefrom throughout the world, and should continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights,

Reaffirming that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations and that human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings, the promotion and protection of such rights and freedoms being the first responsibility of Governments,

Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Reaffirming further the various Articles of the Charter setting out the respective powers and functions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as the paramount framework for the achievement of the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations under other important instruments of international law, in particular those of international human rights law and international humanitarian law,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter shall prevail,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 59/204 of 20 December 2004,

1. *Reiterates* the solemn commitment of all States to enhance international cooperation in the field of human rights and in the solution to international problems of a humanitarian character in full compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, inter alia, by the strict observance of all the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 thereof;

2. *Stresses* the vital role of the work of the United Nations and regional arrangements, acting consistently with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter, in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as in solving international problems of a humanitarian character, and affirms that all States, in these activities, must fully comply with the principles set forth in Article 2 of the Charter, in particular respecting the sovereign equality of all States and refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations shall promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

4. *Also reaffirms* that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, the promotion and protection of human rights and threats to international peace and security must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally and that, as the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to refrain from enacting or enforcing unilateral coercive measures as tools of political, military or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries, which would prevent those countries from exercising their right to decide of their own free will their own political, economic and social systems;

6. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully, through constructive dialogue, to ensure the promotion and protection of all human rights for all and in promoting peaceful solutions to international problems of a humanitarian character and, in their actions towards that purpose, to comply strictly with the principles and norms of international law, inter alia, by fully respecting international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, organs, bodies and other components of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to disseminate it as widely as possible;

8. *Decides* to consider the question at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

174. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 60/160 of 16 December 2005 on the effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,

Decides to continue consideration of this question at its sixty-third session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".